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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. P. RYAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1872. NO. 254.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, July 2.—Nellie Grant, accompanied by Minister Schenck, visits the House of Lords to-night.

Sir Roundel Palmer assumed his seat in the House of Commons yesterday.

Russell Gurney addressed his constituents in Southampton last night. He spoke warmly of the Americans, who, he said, were desirous of preserving friendly relations with England. He thought an interchange of visits between the two countries was advisable. He cared not whether England was required by the arbitrators at Geneva to pay two or three millions more or less, but it was necessary that both nations should feel that justice had been done, and their disputes honorably settled.

PARIS, July 2.—The woman Claricott and man Phillips, Commune murderers, have been sentenced to death.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 2.—Arrived, the steamship Partha, from New York.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 2, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾; United States bonds—coupons of '62, 91; do of '65, 99; do of '67, 92; 10-40s 89¾.

Sugar—afloat 30s 6d. Turpentine 42s4d.

The weather throughout England is favorable to the crops.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling Orleans 11¼d; sales 8,000 bales; for speculation and export, 2,000 bales. California white wheat 10s 4d; red spring 10s 5d@10s; total receipts of wheat for past three days 12,000 bush, of which 7,000 bush were American. Flour 28s. Corn 26s. Cheese 59s 6d. Peas 36s. Cumberland middlies 27s; short rib middles 28s. Petroleum—refined 15d.

POLITICAL.

Republican Demonstration at Columbia City, Indiana—Address by Gen. Tom Brown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBIA CITY, IND., July 2, 1872.

General Tom Brown, Republican candidate for Governor, addressed a large and enthusiastic assemblage at the Court House in this place this afternoon. He spoke for about two hours, reviewing at length the record of both the Democratic and Republican parties. He showed that the Republican party had carried out to the letter every pledge it had made; that it had saved the country from being overthrown by the foul hand of treason; that it was rapidly paying the public debt, at a greatly reduced rate of taxation. He felt that the Republican party should congratulate itself over the fact that it was not ashamed of its past record, but upon the other hand could point with pride to its achievements wrought in the interest of the country and the inhabitants thereof without distinction of race or color, while the Democrats were very anxious to turn their backs upon their past record, looking only to the future, asking people to forget the past and place them in power, for the accomplishment of which they were willing to turn upon their political principles and take up the man who had been their life long enemy. The meeting closed with three rousing cheers for Gen. Brown and three more for Grant and Wilson.

Detroit Democratic Convention.

DETROIT, July 2.—The Democratic State Convention for the selection of delegates to Baltimore met at Lansing at eleven A. M., temporarily organized and adjourned until the afternoon. The Greeley element predominates.

At a conference of Liberal representatives resolutions were passed to call a mass meeting at Jackson, July 25th.

FILIBUSTER FAILURE.

The Steamer Fannie Lands Her Cargo, Runs Aground and is Burned—The Expeditionists Attacked, their Leader Killed and Five Taken Prisoners—The Buried Cargo Discovered.

HAVANA, July 1.—A telegram from Col. Valera, dated Herradura, June 25th, twenty-two leagues from Guantaimo, says: "The Fannie has landed a valuable cargo of arms and ammunition. She got aground and is now burning within sight. The expedition consisted of fifty-six men and was commanded by Peralta. The expeditionists landed and burned the cargo. Valera attacked the filibusters, killing Peralta and capturing their boat, important correspondence for Cespedes, and five prisoners, two officers and three privates. Guided by the prisoners Valera discovered the buried cargo and secured it in good condition. Valera is pursuing the filibusters, and troops have been ordered to the jurisdiction to attempt to cut off the remainder of the party.

It is supposed in Havana that part of the Fannie's cargo was transhipped into two sloops and landed on the north coast of the island. The fate of the Fannie's crew is unknown, but it is presumed they joined the filibusters. It is asserted, however, that they took to their boats and went to Jamaica. A telegram received to-day announces that sixteen more of the expeditionists have been captured and shot, and that two cannon, 160 rifles, over 200 cases of cartridges and many barrels of powder have been unearthed, and that discoveries and pursuit of expeditionists are still going on. Five armed Cubans of the Cabanigan party have surrendered. It is reported that the band is completely broken, and that the remaining members have gone home in order to surrender. The Captain of the brig Thomas Owen confirms the report of his meeting the Cuban privateer Pioneer at sea. He says she is a schooner of about 200 tons burden, appears to be a fast sailor and mounts four guns, two sixty-four and two thirty-two. Spanish vessels are taking proper precautions against her. All the available men-of-war have been ordered to cruise in search of her.

The able steamer Suffolk went to sea this morning in order to grapple for the broken cables. Engineer Ray is confident of success in a few days.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

New Official on the Memphis and Charleston.

MEMPHIS, July 2.—Captain Joseph Jacques has taken charge of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and branches as General Manager for the Southern Security Company. There has been no change among other officers as yet.

Air Line Road between Philadelphia and New York.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Contracts were to-to-day given out for the building of an air line railroad between this city and New York, passing through Bucks county, thence by Newark and joining the Stanhope Road to New York. The road will cost six million dollars, and work is to be commenced immediately. It is proposed to make the run between the two cities in two hours and fifteen minutes.

Judge McCunn's Removal.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 2.—The Senate to-day voted the removal of Judge McCunn—ayes 28, nays none.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamships Scandinavian, Oceanic and Southampton have arrived at Liverpool.

In New York, Monday, thirty-seven cases of sun stroke were reported, seven proving fatal. The thermometer at eight o'clock yesterday stood at 90 in the shade.

An extensive strike of the laborers employed in the mills and salt works in the Saginaw valley, Michigan, is anticipated to-day. The men demand a reduction of the hours of labor from twelve to ten hours. The employers express a determination not to submit.

N. B. Judd has been appointed Collector of Customs at Chicago.

Prof. Agassiz left Callao on the first of June for the North.

Rear Admiral Crabbe died at Princeton, N. J., last Saturday night.

Dr. Lanahan will be given a reception by his Methodist friends on his return to Baltimore.

At Jacksonville, Illinois, Monday evening, Thomas Dunn, idiotically snapped a pistol, which he supposed was unloaded, at Miss Lizzie Voorhees, the bullet striking her in the forehead, penetrating beyond the reach of the surgeon's probe, and inflicting an almost certainly fatal wound.

At Chicago, Monday night, a young German, giving his name as Otto Beltzieche, came up to a policeman and indicated a desire to be arrested. As he could not speak English, an interpreter was found, when Beltzieche stated that he was a native of Madgeburg, Germany, and that he had committed a robbery there to the amount of between six and seven thousand dollars, which sum he brought to this country, but had since returned all but about five hundred dollars. He expressed a desire to be taken into custody and sent back to Germany.

The Trans-Atlantic telegraph line from Santa Rosa, Argentine Republic, to Santiago, Chili, has been formally opened.

Mrs. Mazique, near Pine Bluff, Ark., on Saturday, attempted to start a fire by pouring coal oil on the wood. The result was the can exploded, and she was burned to death.

A colored man, named Smith, accidentally shot and killed himself in Dallas county, Ark., on Thursday.

The steamer Ville de Paris, from Brest, and American, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday.

At Washington city, yesterday, the thermometer indicated 99° in the shade.

There were eight cases of sun stroke at Philadelphia yesterday. The thermometer marked 99 degrees.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 2, 1872.

THE FRAUDS OF GOULD.

The complaint in the suit brought in the name of the Erie Railroad against Jay Gould, has been served on the defendant. It recites numerous alleged breaches of trust, and violations of law, from the time of the election of Gould in October, 1867, to the date of the change in management. Gould is charged with being the cause of the over-issue of the capital stock of the road, the election of a fraudulent board of directors, the unlawful issue of ten millions of bonds which he appropriated to himself and his confederates. The complaint adverts to the injury to the road from Gould's flight to the State of New Jersey, and of his expenditure of a million of dollars to extricate himself from his embarrassments; his frauds in the over-issue of fraudulent bonds to the amount of thirty-eight millions of dollars; the unlawful payment of enormous claims to Vanderbilt and others; also the appropriation to his own use of property of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, and various other transactions had with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and the United States government for the transportation of freight, and for all of which damages are claimed in the sum of ten millions of dollars. Gould has twenty days in which to answer. It is believed the effect of this suit will be to thwart any schemes for the reinstallment of Gould at the election on the 10th of July.

THE STOKES-FISK TRIAL.

The Stokes trial to-day was attended by a great crowd, as it was expected Josie Mansfield would be put on the stand. Dr. John P. White, surgeon, testified to being present and participating in the probing of Fisk's wounds; was also present at the *post mortem* examination. Witness believed the cause of Fisk's death was the shock to his physical and mental system, and in such a case as Fisk's he (White) would not have used chloroform. On cross-examination he testified that Fisk at 9 P. M. talked rationally, but very badly, saying his pain was like green apple belly ache. At four next morning his eyes were contracted from opium, ten drops of which were given him the evening previous. At eight o'clock next morning Fisk was unconscious and virtually dying. Witness did not think a break or incision in the smaller intestine necessarily fatal. He thought the treatment of patients wounded like Col. Fisk was quietness, milk punch, beef tea; there was no probing of Fisk's wound in his presence which would have affected the duration of Fisk's life. Dr. Louis A. Sayre, next witness, testified he found Fisk at nine o'clock in bed, with great pallor, which satisfied witness that Fisk would die from the grave shock; there was a paralysis of the whole surface of the body; was satisfied he could not recover; Fisk never rallied from the injury he received, and the sympathetic nerves; the wound was mortal from the beginning, which was his reason for giving opium. To question, could the opium, more or less, have any effect on the result, witness answered, "Oh, no; wounded as he was he would have died anyhow."

Dr. Steele testified he was present when Dr. Wood was examining the wound, and Col. Fisk rallied and seemed to improve a short time after that. The cause of death was the shock from the pistol ball, without reference to the probing or administration of opiates. Dash Tripler, who was also present at the examination, deposed that two ounces of brandy in water was given to the dying man. Death was the result of the shock, and was accelerated by "peritonitis." From the very beginning his opinion was that Fisk would die. Both witnesses were cross-examined at great length, but nothing material was elicited. Adjourned.

HOT.

Thermometer 103 in the shade; almost 140 in the sun. Forty deaths from sun-stroke are reported to-day.

Up to 11 P. M. the police reported fifty-four fatal and fifty-six non-fatal cases of sun stroke.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Coroners to-day held inquests on twenty-eight bodies of victims of sun stroke.

The steamer Escort, passenger boat between this city and Sag Harbor, was sunk this morning by collision with a barge. No lives lost.

Horace Greeley left for Boston by the steamer Providence this afternoon.

The strikers appear to have given up all idea of gaining their eight-hour law.

The sash factory of William A. Jenkins, and other property in Canal street, was burned to-day. Loss, $150,000; insured. Several firemen were prostrated by the heat.

The jury in the case of John H. Meeker, charged with uttering obscene photographs and circulating them through the mails, were discharged.

Silas B. Dutcher, United States Supervisor of Internal Revenue in Brooklyn, has been dangerously ill of congestion of the brain, but is better.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to to fall very generally on Wednesday, without important general change in the weather further than increasing cloudiness and more numerous light local storms throughout the region east of the Mississippi. Threatening weather, possibly with rain, will prevail in northern New England.

Wages Difficulty in the Michigan Lumber Region.

DETROIT, July 2.—A very finely attended meeting of the lumber manufacturers of the Saginaw valley was held at Bay City this afternoon to consult regarding the pending strike of workmen. The full discussion it was unanimously resolved that the mill owners will not submit to a reduction of the hours of labor nor to any increase of wages, and that they will stand by the resolution, even if they have to stop their mills. The average daily wages of the men is now $2 30, a higher rate than was ever paid except in 1867, when the average was $2 32. A majority of the mills will stop to-morrow night, and on Friday morning nearly all will undoubtedly shut down.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republican Conferees of the Sixteenth Senatorial District met at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, the 2d instant, to nominate two delegates to represent the district in the State Constitutional Convention.

Conferees—Beaver county, Hon. Milton Lawrence, H. R. Moore, J. R. Eakin; Butler county, John M. Thompson, John M. Sullivan, Henry Pillow, Washington county, A. G. Cleaver, G. A. Happer, D. L. Walker. Hon. Milton Lawrence, of Beaver, was called to the chair, and John M. Sullivan, of Butler appointed Secretary. The following nominations were then made, viz: T. R. Hazzard, of Washington county; General John N. Purviance, of Butler county.

Mr. Moore, of Beaver county, stated that he was authorized by Henry Hice, Esq., the nominee of Beaver county, to withdraw his name before balloting. Mr. Hice's business relations being such at the present time as to prevent him from serving the people, if elected. One of his business partners, Henry Reeves, Esq., is about leaving for Europe on account of ill health, and another is sick, consequently he could not take part in the campaign without most serious loss in his business. Under the circumstances, he is compelled to decline a nomination. Mr. Moore, then, on behalf of the conferees from Beaver county, moved the adjournment of the conference for three weeks to enable the Republicans of that county to take such action as they might deem expedient in view of the withdrawal of their candidate, Mr. Hice. The motion was not agreed to.

On motion, Gen. John N. Purviance, of Butler, and T. R. Hazzard, Esq., of Washington, were unanimously nominated to represent the Twenty-sixth Senatorial district in the Constitutional Convention. The nominees were introduced to the conference and suitably acknowledged the honor conferred upon them, whereupon the Conference adjourned.

A test vote was taken for President in the Superior Burial Casket Works, of Rochester, Pa., last week and resulted: Grant 35, Greeley 5, and 8 Democrats refused to vote.

The Greeley-Tammany Coalition.

(From the New York Times.)

In this State, which is credited with the honor of dictating Greeley's nomination at Cincinnati, the corrupt alliance between the Greeley faction and the infamous Tammany Democracy is so clear and patent as to defy contradiction. There is not a Democrat connected with the late Tammany Ring or the Brooklyn Ring who is not a loud-mouthed champion of Greeley for President. Tammany still controls the Democracy of the State, as was shown in its late State Convention, and in the name of that party returned to the last Legislature.

But the compact has been made, and it must be adhered to, or there will be a row in the camp. One of the allied factions in this State. The Greeley Republicans must indorse the Democratic State ticket, with John T. Hoffman at the head, or the Baltimore indorsement of the old, white coat will be repudiated by the other parties to the compact, and the whole programme will fall through. There must also be an equal distribution of indorsements in the Congressional districts, and Hoffman's claims must not be ignored.

How do the few honest Republicans, who have been led away by this Cincinnati movement, relish the idea of being used to bolster up the Tweed ring and perpetuate the ascendancy of Tammany in this State? How do honest Democrats like it? And yet this is the meaning of Greeley's nomination at Cincinnati, and of his indorsement at Baltimore. It has no other meaning for the people of this State, and we shall be greatly mistaken if the honest men of either the Republican or Democratic party, who had no voice in the compact, make haste to carry out the programme.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Great Crowd Expected at Baltimore

Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Opening.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1872.

Prepared for a Crowd at Baltimore.

The hotels and boarding houses at Baltimore have been put in the best condition for the accommodation of the great number of strangers who are expected to be present next week in attendance at the National Democratic Convention. Already quarters have been engaged for large delegations, but no fear need be felt that proper lodgings will not be attainable. There will undoubtedly be room for all. Among other prominent gentlemen who have already arrived are Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky. Mr. Belmont, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, has engaged rooms at the Mount Vernonhotel.

The Heat.

The oppressive heat continues here, and the mercury reached ninety-five and ninety-six degrees to-day. We have had a little relief in a slight shower this afternoon.

Railroad Opening.

The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad was formally opened to-day, and trains now run regularly between this city and Baltimore. Baggage can now be checked through to any point, and direct connections are made with other roads going west besides the Baltimore and Ohio road.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1872.

THE NEW MAIL SERVICE.

Mail service went into effect yesterday under new lettings in five States, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Ohio. Advices received by the Postoffice Department report very few failures of successful bidders to enter upon the performance of their contracts.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day made the following appointments: Postmasters—C. E. Yost, at Omaha, Nebraska, vice J. T. Griffin, resigned; J. Milton Beck, Paducah, Ky., vice Thos. K. Pickett suspended under the tenure of office act; Chas. G. Clark, Ann Arbor, Mich., vice H. Dean, suspended; S. D. McKahan at Menomonee, Wis.

EXTENSION OF MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmaster General to-day ordered an extension of the mail service on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway from Sandusky to Millsbury.

REGIONAL.

Secretaries Boutwell and Delano and Attorney General Williams were the only heads of departments present at the Cabinet meeting to-day. The President is the guest of Judge Louis Dent, who entertained him and Attorney General Williams at dinner to-day.

The Thompson-Bond Affair at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Thos. L. Bond, who made a murderous attack on Rev. J. J. Thompson, was brought before the Police Court this morning. Mr. Thompson having sufficiently recovered to appear. In the introduction of the case, Prosecuting Attorney Campbell said he was pressed to prove that for the prisoner to see any improper conduct in the dining room through the door, ajar, as had been stated by the prisoner, the shutter of the only front window of the room must have been open, which would have revealed everything to persons on the street. Mr. Thompson made a brief statement, in which he said he did not know who struck him, and, in reply to a question from the Court, he said there was nothing improper occurred between Mrs. Bingle and himself. The defense waived an examination and in default of $500 bail, Bond was committed to Jail. Bond has recently written a letter to Thompson asking for an interview that would enable him to made amends for what he had done. Everything combines to confirm the belief entertained by Thompson's friends from the first, that there was no provocation for the suspicion that provoked the terrible assault.

Capture of Horse Thieves and Recovery of Stolen Horses.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARION, IND., July 2, 1872.

About two weeks ago Messrs. Wallen Neaty, near town, had four horses stolen. Deputy Sheriff L. D. Baldwin and assistants started in pursuit and captured all of the horses and the two men who had stolen them, near Bloomington, Ill. The prisoners gave their names as John Brown and Henry Jewett. They were brought here, and at a preliminary trial pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny. Jno. Brown, who appears to be an old offender, said he had stolen nine horses from this county within a year, telling where the balance of the stolen horses were; also, the name and description of the man that stole two more horses about a week after he stole the four from the Messrs. Wade & Beaty. With the information obtained, which were true, L. D. Baldwin and one assistant started in search of the horses, and found three of them near Farmers' City, Ill., arrested another thief, and found a fifth horse. The prisoners were in irons. Soon after starting the prisoner leaped from a car window, while the train was running nearly forty miles an hour, and made his escape. Sheriff Baldwin and Assistant both jumped from the train as soon as possible, but were so badly injured that they sent here this evening for assistance. Great credit is due L. D. Baldwin for the energy that he displayed in the capture of the thieves and horses.

The Printers' Strike at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 2.—The printers' strike has created greater excitement here than any event since the Chicago fire. The newspapers are regularly issued but show a lean appearance. They have bursted the Union completely. The *News* says: "Milwaukee newspapers will now take their places as 'rat' offices, and adopt the Union sick-mask. They will pay just as high, or higher wages; will be governed by rules framed as strictly in the interest of the journeymen printers, and will be managed just as liberally and generously as any of the Union offices are managed; but they will be removed far from the despotism and terrorism in which they have heretofore existed. They will be so governed and conducted that the term 'rat office' will be not a reproach or stigma, but it shall indicate that within them, and in the system which governs them, neither employers nor employees are the slaves of a party of irresponsible and fanatic tyrants. They will be conducted on sound, generous and benign business principles, and under the ever honorable motto of 'Live and let live.'"

Another Day of Gilmore's Jubilee.

BOSTON, July 2.—Weather here greatly moderated by refreshing east winds. At 4 P. M. the thermometer stood seventy-five degrees—beings fall of twenty degrees in six hours. The cool weather rendered attendance on the concert at the Coliseum this afternoon somewhat less a task than on the previous day, and the audience was proportionately more numerous and enthusiastic as the favorite bands appeared in succession. The Irish Band, which improved in its execution over yesterday's effort, was kept on the stage more than half an hour. Madame Peschka Leutner sang an aria from Martha, with the military band accompaniment, and for an *encore* sang the "Star Spangled Banner" with great effect. Strauss, the cornet quartette, and the French band, which latter gave a selection from "Robert le Diable," were received with marked demonstrations and *encored*, the cornets responding with "When the Swallows Homeward Fly." Madame Peschka Leutner received an elegant floral tribute from New York. Another concert was given by the French band to-night.

Steamboat Explosion—One Man Scalded to Death and Several Others Seriously.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 2.—The Matamoras and Wheeling packet Hope collapsed a flue, near New Martinsville, W. Va., yesterday, scalding one man fatally and three or four others seriously. Her passengers were brought to this place last night by the steamer Courier.

Thomas J. Campbell, ex-sheriff of this county, died very suddenly at five o'clock this afternoon.

The thermometer stood at 102 in the shade to-day.

Reported Capture of Monterey, Mexico.

MATAMORAS, July 2.—A rumor prevails that General Rocha captured Monterey after a severe fight, but up to dusk there has been no confirmation of the report. General Ceballos must be near Monterey with his force, having passed through Meir two days ago.

The Jubilee.

To-morrow the grand jubilee and carnival commemorative of Independence day and the completion of Penn avenue takes place. The several committees having the matter in hand have used every effort to make the occasion a general success, and that it will be one is evident. The great ox goes to roast this morning, the sheep to-night and the clams begin baking to-morrow morning. All the bands in the county, almost all the cavalry companies in the military and the people will unite to make the day one long to be remembered by our people. Let every citizen put his shoulder to the wheel, and make the carnival an occasion long to be remembered.

Piles or Hemorrhoids.

W. A. McCandless, M. D., of 2,001 Arch street, Philadelphia, is now at Union Depot Hotel. Will remain till Thursday evening.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of Control—Reports of Standing Committees—The Text Book Question—Salaries of Teachers—Election of Music Teachers, &c.

The Board of School Controllers, of Allegheny, held a regular meeting last evening in the Common Council Chamber. In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Parke was called upon to preside. Mr. Eaton offered the opening prayer. The roll was then called, and the minutes read and approved.

Mr. Jones, from the Ninth ward, stated that on account of non-attendance at the meetings of the Board, Charles Phillips and Michael Kaneer were removed, and Charles Cummins and Peter Yost appointed to fill the vacancies. The names of the two gentlemen were then placed on the roll of members

Mr. Barker reported the election of Mr. Clapp, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Loomis.

Reports were received from the Fourth and Fifth wards of the election of teachers in the respective wards, and also a report of the election of teachers for the colored school. The reports have already been published. The reports were confirmed.

Mr. Clancy, from the Committee on Finance, presented a report, stating that H. F. Eggers, collector of delinquent taxes in the Eighth ward for 1870, has settled his duplicates for that year, and paid to the receiver the balance due on settlement, which was $102 62. The report was accompanied with a resolution to give the collector credit for $214 91, which was the total amount collected. The report was received and resolution adopted.

Mr. Blakely, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, presented a form of contract to be made with the teachers. The paper was adopted.

Mr. Blakely also presented a report from the same committee, recommending that the First Ward School Board have the privilege to elect one teacher in excess to the number they are entitled to by the average attendance. The report also recommended that the Seventh Ward Board dispense with the services of two principals, and only be allowed to elect one. The Board last year were allowed seven teachers and three principals. This year the Board will be allowed one principal and eight teachers, to be distributed as follows: At the Spring Garden avenue, four teachers, and two teachers each at Mt. Troy and Brighton. The report was adopted.

After a protracted discussion and numerous amendments, the report was adopted as presented.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Grades and Text Books, presented a report recommending that all the text books now in use be re-adopted; also, the adoption of an additional text book, Prof. Holtze's first lessons in physics.

Mr. Smith then stated that he had just received a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Principals, asking that Brook's algebra and Davis' geometry be substituted for Ray's algebra and geometry. The communication was referred to the committee on Text Books.

Mr. Donaldson moved that the report of the committee be so amended, giving each Local Board the privilege to adopt a music book for use in their respective wards.

Mr. Clancy moved to replace Bartholemew's drawing books by drawing cards with blank copy books.

Mr. Blakely moved that all the amendments be laid over until next meeting. Carried.

Mr. Clancy presented the annual report of the Library, which was received and ordered to be published.

Mr. Matthens, from the special committee, appointed to report the feasibility of having the same text books adopted for use in the public schools of the Commonwealth, presented a report accompanied with following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Board recommend the passage of a law by the Legislature providing for the adoption of a uniform series of text books for the public schools of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we cordially invite school boards and the public throughout the State to unite with us in the effort to secure the passage of a law as indicated in the foregoing resolution.

The report was received, and the resolutions adopted.

Mr. Matthens stated that he had written a letter to the State Superintendent in regard to this question, but received the reply that owing to the position he occupied, he could not give an opinion on the matter.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution giving the Third ward School Board the privilege to elect additional teachers, if the average attendance of pupils would justify it, without receiving the consent of the Board.

Mr. Smith stated that as the new building would be ready for occupancy by the 1st of September, it is likely they would need additional teachers.

Mr. Donaldson held that it was unfair to give the Third ward the privilege not to the exclusion of others. All the wards should be treated alike.

The matter was laid over until next meeting.

Mr. Smith also offered the following:

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed to prepare a supplement to the laws regulating the schools of Allegheny; to authorize and empower the Board of Control to purchase for the use of the schools all text books that may be required.

Resolved, That the Committee on Teachers and Salaries be instructed to prepare rules and regulations so that the provisions of the law as laid down in the school laws, page 84, section 66, may be carried out.

Secretary Fortune read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

Mr. Fitzsimmons, from the Committee on the settlement of the differences between the City and County Poor authorities reported progress.

Superintendent Chess, of the City Farm, reported 208 inmates in the house on June 1st and 53 admitted during the month, discharged, died, &c., during the month, leaving 261; 121 males, 90 females, a total of 211, showing a net increase for the month of 3 persons.

Dr. Lamb, Physician at City Farm, reported ten cases admitted to hospital during June, fourteen remaining under treatment. The deaths were as follows: John Ruetter, German, aged 3, consumption; C. Lafferman, French, 58, softening of brain; Clarissa Owens, American, 40, consumption; Nathan Jones, (colored), 85, old age; infant, 2 days old, name unknown, lung fever.

Dr. S. N. Benham, of the First District, reported forty-two visits paid, twenty patients attended to and seven office patients during June.

Dr. A. A. E. McCandless, of the Second District, reported forty three visits paid, twenty-eight patients attended to and ten office patients.

The several reports were received and filed.

A communication was received from Dr. Addison Arthur, asking the Board to participate in the Fourth of July Jubilee. Accepted and filed.

A number of bills were ordered to be paid and the meeting adjourned.

SELECTING A PASTOR.

Meeting of the Members of the Second U. P. Church—The Congregations Fail to Make a Choice.

Last evening the members of the Second U. P. Church (late Dr. Clark's), Allegheny, held a meeting for the purpose of selecting a pastor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Clark. There were present about four hundred and fifty members, beside a large number of members from other churches. Over three hundred members were absent.

The meeting was organized by electing Mr. G. A. Morgan, Chairman, who conducted the opening religious exercises. These being concluded, the object of the meeting was stated, after which four tellers were appointed, and also two Judges of Election, the following named Ministers were then nominated: The Revs. N. I. Johnston, W. J. Robinson, Geo. D. Mathieves and J. B. Dales. The members then proceeded to cast in their ballots with the following result:

Rev. Mr. Johnston	227
Rev. Geo. D. Matthews	90
Rev. W. J. Robinson	90
Rev. J. P. Sankey	40

Whole number of votes cast, 454; number of votes necessary for an election, 228.

The Chairman stated there was no election, as the rules of the church required that a candidate to be elected should receive a majority of all the votes cast. As none of the candidates had received a majority over all the others there was no election.

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday evening next when another election will be held.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Sterrett.

At the opening of Court, the arguments in the case of Samuel Floersheim, tried the previous day for adultery, were resumed. The case was very warmly contested by Messrs. Gibson and Cohen for the defense, and Mr. Marshall for the prosecution. The jury retired at noon, and up to the hour of adjournment they had not agreed upon a verdict.

William Clinton, proprietor of a tavern on Penn avenue, East Liberty, plead guilty to selling liquor on Sunday. Sentence deferred.

Hezekiah Shoop, Blacksmith Shop, Store House, Offices, &c., all in good condition.

The Mill was entirely rebuilt a few years ago. It contains seven Double Puddling Furnaces and four Heating Furnaces, and has a capacity of 40 tons of Bar iron per day and 1,500 kegs of Nails per week.

The location is one of the very best in the country for manufacturing, the advantages for shipment by water direct from Mill being unsurpassed.

For terms and other particulars apply to J. M. MAYS, No. 28 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, Pa. mwr

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon the Guardians of the Poor held a regular meeting, at which the following members were present. Messrs. Fitzsimmons, Hartley, Hays, Rowley, Shaw, Smythe and President Kincaide.

Secretary Fortune read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

Mr. Fitzsimmons, from the Committee on the settlement of the differences between the City and County Poor authorities reported progress.

Superintendent Chess, of the City Farm, reported 208 inmates in the house on June 1st and 53 admitted during the month, discharged, died, &c., during the month, leaving 261; 121 males, 90 females, a total of 211, showing a net increase for the month of 3 persons.

Dr. Lamb, Physician at City Farm, reported ten cases admitted to hospital during June, fourteen remaining under treatment. The deaths were as follows: John Ruetter, German, aged 3, consumption; C. Lafferman, French, 58, softening of brain; Clarissa Owens, American, 40, consumption; Nathan Jones, (colored), 85, old age; infant, 2 days old, name unknown, lung fever.

Dr. S. N. Benham, of the First District, reported forty-two visits paid, twenty patients attended to and seven office patients during June.

Dr. A. A. E. McCandless, of the Second District, reported forty three visits paid, twenty-eight patients attended to and ten office patients.

The several reports were received and filed.

A communication was received from Dr. Addison Arthur, asking the Board to participate in the Fourth of July Jubilee. Accepted and filed.

A number of bills were ordered to be paid and the meeting adjourned.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Election of Teachers.

At a meeting of the School Directors of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, the following teachers were elected for the ensuing year:

House No. 4—Principal, John Morrow, Assistant, Miss J. A. Hamilton. Grammar—Misses M. C. Hays, E. Davidson, R. Witherow. Intermediate—Misses Duncan, S. C. Smith, Sarah Smith. Primary—Misses Hammil, Rankin, Munn.

House No. 5—Principal, S. P. Van Pelt; Assistant Principal, Miss M. E. Morton. Grammar—Misses Boggs and Hamilton. Intermediate—Misses Lee and Renwick. Primary—Misses White, McKain, Chambers and McConnell.

Miss Dawes was elected as Assistant Principal in both schools.

THIRD WARD, ALLEGHENY.

The following teachers were elected by the School Board, of the Third ward, Allegheny:

Principal—J. N. Caldwell; Assistant, Miss Mary Oglesby; Grammar department, Miss M. J. Jones, Miss A. H. Brown, Miss Mary McQuigg, Miss L. V. Gemmill, Miss Eliza Black and Miss A. Frazer. Medium department—Miss M. L. Gaffney, Miss M. P. Cooper, Miss Annie Smith, Miss F. Rowland, Miss S. J. May and Miss A. E. Hunter. Primary department—Miss Fannie Orr, Miss Lizzie Peet, Miss Nettie Black, Miss Annie V. McCracken, Miss M. E. Herdman, Miss G. Neeley, Miss L. C. Lisle, Miss Annie Ingram, Miss Sadie C. Sample, Miss Jennie Adair and Miss Tillie Jamison. Writing Teacher, Miss Eva Karnest.

RALSTON SCHOOL.

At a meeting of the Ralston School Board, the following teachers were selected for the ensuing year: Principal, A. Burtt. Grammar department, Miss Mary M'Creight, and Miss Miss Rebecca Munn. Intermediate department, Miss Jane J. You, Miss Rose A. M'Cleary, Miss Maggie Dickson and Miss Hester Munn. Primary department, Miss Mellissa Burtt, Miss Maggie Scott, Miss Jennie Gosser, Miss Clara Searight, Miss Nancy Bell and Miss Ida Burtt.

NORTH SUB-DISTRICT SCHOOL.

The School Directors of the Fourth ward met last evening and unanimously re-elected the following teachers: Principal—Miss Logan. Grammar—Miss Marianne Smith, Miss R. B. Crooks. Intermediate—Miss M. C. Manspeaker, Mrs. P. N. Miller. Primary—Miss Ella Erwin, Miss Emma J. West, Miss L. B. Rodgers.

The Lincoln School.

The term just closed has been very successful and satisfactory to the directors and parents of the Lincoln school, located in the Twenty-first ward. The exercises terminated on Friday last, with a delightful pic-nic, where schoolars, parents, teachers and friends met in a social way, and enjoyed themselves with unrestrained freedom. An address, highly complimentary to the management of the school, was delivered by Prof. Levi. Ludden, of the Western University.

At a special meeting of the Board, held recently, the following named teachers were unanimously re-elected to serve for the ensuing year: Principal, L. P. Greves; Grammar, M. A. Stratton, L. V. Brown, R. S. Wilkison; Medium, A. L. Stater; Primary, Annie Robinson, A. E. Stratton, Sallie E. Bartley and Ella M. Cargo.

THE PRESTLEY CASE.

Decision of the Presbytery Restoring Him to Membership.

The Monongahely Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church held an adjourned meeting yesterday in the Hebron Church, near Wilkinsburg. After calling the roll, the Moderator stated that the special purpose for which the Presbytery met was to consider the petition of Rev. James Prestley, D. D., for restoration to the communion of the church.

A motion was offered that the prayer of the petitioner be granted. Rev. William J. Reid offered as an amendment that inasmuch as in some respects, the position of Dr. Prestley was not in accordance with certain doctrines laid down in the Westminster Confession of Faith, as understood by the United Presbyterian Church, the prayer of the memorial be not granted. The vote having been taken, the amendment was negatived, on a division, by a vote of eleven to six.

The question then recurred on the original motion. Rev. W. J. Reid moved that, as the younger members of the Presbytery were not familiar with the case, the minutes of the case be read *in extenso*, in order that they might vote intelligently.

Rev. Geo. K. Ormond objected as it would take two or three days to read the minutes, with which in the determination of the question before the Presbytery they had nothing to do.

Rev. J. G. Brown, D. D., favored the motion. He did not see how they could vote intelligently unless the minutes were read. The younger members of the Presbytery needed to have them read for information, and the older ones to refresh their memories.

Dr. Prestley said although not a member of the court, he believed he had a right to speak. A motion having been made to grant him the liberty of addressing the court, he said: The worst criminal that ever was found guilty by a jury was asked if he had anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be pronounced upon him. In this case he was particularly interested, and was convinced that he had a right to speak on all matters pertaining to it. He did not ask to be restored to the exercise of minist

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1872.

The latest accession to the ranks of the Liberals is ex-Congressman JOHN F. DIMMS, of Michigan, who was repudiated by his constituents for having sold a West Point cadetship. What with TWEED, SWEENY, WINANS, and the rest of the corruptionists, and with FORNEY, HAMPTON, BEAUREGARD, SEMMES, and other rebel leaders, the candidate is surrounding himself with a goodly fellowship. It is to be hoped he has a proper appreciation of the honor.

HON. HEISTER CLYMER has declined the position of Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. The vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Mr. SAMUEL RANDALL, of Philadelphia. This means that the managers of the party have a lively sense of the perils which beset them, and that they do not propose to be particularly scrupulous as to the agencies employed in their efforts to carry the State against General HARTRANFT and President GRANT. But the attempt will nevertheless fail.

PERCEIVING clearly that GREELEY will be nominated and no bolt at Baltimore, the *World* takes its stand thus:

"It is therefore a pretty well settled fact that there will be but two candidates in the field in this Presidential election, and that citizens must choose between voting for Grant, voting for Greeley, and staying away from the polls. For our part, we shall advise nobody to vote for Grant; and as between the remaining alternative of voting for Greeley or staying at home, we have no counsel to offer."

A good many Democrats will decline the *World's* advice, and as between GRANT and GREELEY vote for GRANT. Another numerous body will stay away from the polls. In Pennsylvania it is as clear as anything can be that the number of Republicans who will vote for GREELEY is small, with no prospect that it will materially increase.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS, as usually organized, are either apt to be of a lumbering and unmanageable character, or else they fall principally under the control of mere politicians and talkers. Governor HOFFMAN has adopted the plan of appointing a Board of Commissioners to propose amendments to the Constitution of that State, which, if the Legislature approve of them, will then be submitted to the people for final action. The Commission is composed of thirty-two members, equally chosen from the Republican and Democratic parties, so that their work will not be open to the charge of partisanship. The selections have, it is said, been made with great care, and the plan is expected to yield good results. It certainly has the merit of simplicity, and if it answers the expectations entertained, will probably be copied in other States.

THE International Prison Congress assembles in London to-day. Every European government except Portugal has appointed Commissioners to attend. Seventy representatives have been chosen by the United States, twenty of whom are delegates selected by the National Government, all of them persons of more or less eminence as jurists, publicists, philanthropists and humanitarians. The English government has prepared elaborate prison statistics for the use of the Congress, and has further directed that every facility be afforded the Commissioners for visiting the various prisons of that country and investigating the workings of its penal system. There is reason to hope that the Conference will result in bringing the treatment of criminals into better accord with the demands of modern civilization and the dictates of practical Christianity than has heretofore been done.

COMMENTING editorially on the letters of a correspondent who is traveling in North Carolina, under instructions to report the progress of political affairs from a GREELEY point of view, the New York *Tribune* remarks that "the leaven introduced into the old North State will work." No doubt of it. There is high authority for the statement that a little leaven leavens the whole lump, and it is beyond question that the Democratic infection of riot and outrage will, as the campaign progresses, spread from Yanceyville, where it began the other day, until its effects are felt in a greater or less degree throughout all the borders of the State. But what shall be thought of the candidate in whose behalf this unbridled license is brought into play—his face bright with the glory of Ku-Klux Democracy, his white hair waving behind like a flag of surrender, and his tongue dragooned into the degrading service of framing compliments for the party with which he has battled from the time of his youth up? Many idols have been shattered, but the political history of the country has [illegible]

MANY a man who intended to ban has had his words controlled by a power higher than his own will, so that they were turned into blessings as they fell from his lips. The Chicago *Tribune* furnishes the latest illustration of this kind, paying tribute of unconscious admiration where it meant only to censure and condemn. Thus its charge that the Philadelphia Convention "was made up of the owners of National Banks; the men who hold the patents for making Bessemer steel; the men who own the salt, iron and coal monopolies, and the men who own the lumber forests and mills," is simply another way of saying that the business sagacity and enterprise of the country are generally in favor of the election of the candidates of the Republican party. If the *Tribune* had pushed its inquiries further, and had ascertained how it comes about that the industrial classes proper—the farmers and mechanics and operatives—are also in favor of the Republican party and policy, and how it chances that they instinctively shrink back from having anything to do with the unnatural alliance of which that paper is an organ and advocate, it would have been better for its sincerity, although perhaps less agreeable to its complacency. It is the country's response to the memorable words, "Let us have peace." Does the *Tribune* understand it?

THE BARGAIN AND SALE.

Proofs have lately come to light which make it certain that, instead of Mr. GREELEY having been a Republican up to the assembling of the Cincinnati Convention, there has been a perfect understanding between himself and the leaders of the Democracy for at least eight months past and, had he been run in Cincinnati Convention, he would still have been made a candidate before the regular Democratic Convention. The Binghamton *Republican* has undeniable evidence, which it substantiates with dates and details, that as long ago as last October, months before the "Liberal" Convention of Missouri was thought of, Mr. GREELEY was in correspondence with HORATIO SEYMOUR on the subject of nominating for the Presidency a dissatisfied Republican whom the Democrats could indorse, and that this correspondence led, at Mr. GREELEY'S invitation, to a subsequent conference, at which he consented to become the candidate if nominated. It has further proof that, just before the Cincinnati Convention met, SEYMOUR wrote to WALDO HUTCHINS, one of Mr. GREELEY'S chief friends and admirers, proposing his (GREELEY'S) nomination, the reply to which was so satisfactory that a contract was subsequently entered into with some of the New York delegation that the Democracy should be brought to his support in the event of his nomination at Cincinnati. The statements of the *Republican* are specific and circumstantial. It has seen some of the letters in question, including that of Mr. GREELEY, promising to accept the Democratic nomination if tendered him. This explains to some degree the remarkable unanimity of the Democratic leaders to force his nomination at Baltimore. Defeated in 1864 on the anti-war platform, and in 1868 on that of repudiation and the overthrow of the Constitutional amendments, they have resorted to political intrigue to carry out the designs which they could not accomplish in a square, stand-up fight. It is well for the country that the plot is thus early exposed.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—A SECOND FREDERICK.

M. THIERS lately spoke of the Emperor WILLIAM, of Germany, as almost a second FREDERICK the Great, who knew how to place and keep each of his generals and statesmen in the right place, and who envied no one of them his fame. Not only in France but very generally in Germany this has been regarded as a very extravagant eulogy, as the common impression concerning the old monarch is considerably different. He is usually supposed to be a simple minded, upright, soldierly man, easily accessible, and religious in his way, but not remarkable for any intellectual gifts. Indeed, it has been often said that his heart is better than his head. It would seem, however, that the popular judgment of the old King has been wrong. At least, Mr. HANS WUTTGENAUTH, the Berlin correspondent of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, gives some account of a pamphlet entitled "The German Central Power and the Prussian Army," written by the present Emperor in 1848, which contains, clearly stated, several of the most remarkable of those opinions concerning German politics and army organization which are generally believed to have originated with BISMARCK. The prognostications of the future contained in the brochure are also very remarkable, as they have been literally fulfilled. *So long ago as in 1848, the Prince*, now Emperor, even held forth as something to be realized the North German *Bund*, which became fact in 1866, and of which BISMARCK receives the credit. In fact, there may be some reason to believe that history, going to the root of things, may at last represent the old King as the leading spirit of the wonderful German events of recent times, while the MOLTKES and the BISMARCKS will appear as the mere instruments through whom he carried out his plans.

THE JESUIT QUESTION IN GERMANY.

In his struggle with the Church of Rome as ruled by the Jesuits, it is well known that Prince BISMARCK has, until recently, had to encounter a degree of opposition on the part of the old Emperor. As King of Prussia, His Majesty was taught and has always been accustomed to look upon all his subjects with the same paternal eyes, and to consider the Catholic Church as one of the supporters of his throne against the machinations of infidels and the encroachments of democrats. A Prussian subject was at liberty to be either a Catholic or a Protestant, but having made a choice between the two forms of religion, it was the duty and the pleasure of the King as the head of the State, to see that his subject conducted himself in strict accordance with the doctrines and rules of his confession, whether it was Catholic, Lutheran or Reformed. Hence, with slight interruptions at long intervals, the adherents of the various creeds in the Prussian dominions lived together in admirable harmony, while the relations of the State to each and all of them, were of the most agreeable character. The sovereign's health and long life were prayed for in all the churches, his prerogatives were admitted and respected equally by the priest and the preacher, and reigning by the grace of God and with the Pope's consent, the Prussian king was as absolute as he desired to be. The Emperor, WILLIAM, It is alleged, has been very reluctant to recognize the truth, obvious to BISMARCK and other German statesmen, that, in consequence of the prevalence of Jesuit counsels in the Catholic Church, and of the extraordinary pretensions of its ecclesiastics, the old relations between Rome and Berlin are no longer possible. In the unwillingness of the Emperor to believe that the Romish Church had become a Jesuit institution, an organization entirely directed and controlled by the Order, is probably to be found the explanation of the wavering and indecision which have for many months seemed to mark Prince BISMARCK'S church policy. While his language concerning the questions in dispute has always indicated the utmost clearness of conviction and firmness of purpose, his conduct has been so dilatory as to make it uncertain what course he would finally take. The Pope's discourteous refusal to receive Cardinal Prince HOHENLOHE as the representative of Germany at his Court, is said to have at last opened the German Emperor's eyes to the truth which he had so long resisted, that the will of the Jesuits is law at the Vatican. The Emperor has therefore adopted his Chancellor's view as to the necessity of strong measures for the counteraction and resistance of Jesuit influence in the empire, and the first blow has been already struck. The statement so generally circulated in this country which represents the members of the Order as actually banished from Germany is not correct. They are not banished, but their continued residence in the country is made dependent on their good behavior and on the will of the authorities of the State. By the terms of the law passed by the *Reichstag* by a large majority, the recognition of the obligation of unconditional obedience toward a foreign power is declared to involve forfeiture of citizenship, and as every Jesuit notoriously commits the offense, he of course incurs the penalty. Whether or not the law shall be enforced, and the penalty be inflicted, will, no doubt, be decided in each instance on its merits. The delay which has occurred in the enactment of the law, though caused by royal opposition, is believed to have had good results. One effect of the delay has been to allow the clerical party to develop their hostile designs against the empire or united Germany far enough to prove the necessity of legislative interposition, and thus in part to reconcile German Liberals to a mode of self defense which they at first regarded with little favor. It has also been an advantage that German Catholics of all parties have been enabled to perceive that the State engaged in the decisive struggle with more caution and reluctance than would have been apparent if BISMARCK'S first energetic proclamation of war had at once been followed up by acts. As matters have been managed, the enlightened opinion of Germany, not excluding that of educated members of the Catholic Church, seems favorable to the firm and steadfast assertion of the legitimate authority of the State in opposition to those mediæval dogmas by which it would be reduced to a condition of ecclesiastical [illegible]

SENATOR SCHURZ.

In an article on the "Position of Senator SCHURZ," the *Freiheits Freund* of yesterday quoted and fully indorsed what the COMMERCIAL, a few days ago, said concerning the astonishment, grief and commiseration with which the Germans of the country generally regard the recent political course of their eminent fellow-countryman. That the Senator himself deeply feels the degradation of the position in which he has been placed by the intrigues of professional politicians and through his own unwise surrender to the seeming necessities of party, there can be no doubt. So much might be confidently inferred from the character of the man, even if we had no authentic expression of the feelings with which he looks back upon the treacherous act of the convention at Cincinnati. In illustration of the depression and mortification with which Mr. SCHURZ some time ago reviewed those proceedings, the *Freund* quotes from "a respectable journal of Frankfort-on-the-Maine an authentic conversation of a Washington correspondent with the Senator." The correspondent writes:

"Our distinguished compatriot was very much depressed, and said he should never have gone to the Cincinnati Convention, and still less have voted for President, if he could have anticipated its lamentable outcome. He confessed that he had greatly overestimated the strength of the Republican party, while he had overestimated the purity of the motives and aims of the men by whom he was surrounded in Cincinnati. He further said: It looked so much as if the Republican party were on the border of dissolution, and as if the Administration were hated, that he had taken position in favor of the Liberal movement in the sincere hope of the triumph of the Cincinnati Convention. He begins, however, now to understand that he was very much deceived, if not grossly mistaken. In believing that the Republican party was dissolving. Charles Francis Adams would probably have been elected at any rate, but he would have received the majority of the votes of the Germans. Greeley neither will nor can receive the German vote. Greeley cannot be brought to support a man who has advocated so many things [illegible] to the convictions and tendencies."

These remarks, made to a German with no expectation that they would ever be reproduced on this side of the sea, may be considered as expressing the German Senator's real sentiments. His mistake as to the strength of the Republican party was shared with a good many who have made no confession.

What Horace Greeley Knows About Platforms.

The following is said to be Horace Greeley's letter of acceptance of the Cincinnati nomination, as revised and corrected by its author. We are indebted for the copy to one of our correspondents and subscribers:

NEW YORK, June 15, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor at hand and contents noted. In reply I can only say I accept the Cincinnati platform, although I confess that I should have preferred one of Fairbank's patent: they are more evenly balanced, and are not so liable to get out of order. As your platform plants me side to it, I suppose I am to be weigh-master on one side, to attend to the Republicans and Protectionists, and Big Bat Brown on the other side to take care of the Democrats and Free Traders.

Yours, Agriculturally,

H. GREELEY.

TO HON. CARL SCHURZ AND OTHERS.

A remarkable case of vitality is attracting great attention from the medical profession in Chicago. About the middle of May woman named Simons was shot by her husband in a fit of jealousy, the bullet entering the brain. It was supposed the wound would result fatally within a day or two, but at the expiration of forty-five days the women was still alive, and gaining strength gradually. The bullet remains in her head, but its precise location is unknown, the surgeons not having dared to probe for it for fear of hurting some uninjured portion of the brain. At the last accounts she was able to talk with some effort, but her memory was confused. Still she was able to give an intelligent account of the manner in which she received her injury.

"Black Robes."

This book* belongs to the class so numerous at the present day, which owe their inspiration and origin to the prevailing spirit of enlarged historico-religious interest and sympathy. The tendency characterizes the time. Lives of the saints, formerly read only by the devout as a source of edification and as a means of grace, are now studied even by skeptical investigators as valuable records of human belief and emotion in the past, and as affording a key of access to its ordinary as well as spiritual life. Diaries and biographies of enthusiastic missionaries, once the dryest and dullest of all reading except to people of kindred spirit, and to people who painfully sought for humility in the contrast between their own religious condition and the shining examples portrayed in such memoirs, are now assiduously pondered with no reference to growth in piety, but for the mere purpose of gaining insight into the religious psychology and living ways of vanished generations. It is a worthy curiosity, an eager spirit of knowledge which seeks to penetrate and comprehend features and phenomena of the past, concerning which even the most inquisitive were formerly indifferent.

While most books devoted to the religious history of the Border and to the work of missions among the aborigines are sectarian in spirit and purpose, *Black Robes* is an attempt to review the characters and labors of the Christian ministers of all sects, whose activity entitled them to a place in such a survey. In the speech of certain American Indians every Roman Catholic priest, from the most conspicuous article of his raiment, was called a Black Robe, and the term is allowably used to designate every clergyman of whatever denomination. The Jesuit, the Moravian, the Methodist, and the Presbyterian, each of whom during the period and in the region of country comprehended within the compass of the book, was active and prominent in the propagation of his peculiar opinions, are the four categories under which the author distributes and arranges the results of his study of the early religious history of the wilderness and the Border. Naturally the scheme of these sketches, treating religion mainly in the concrete, seeks to exhibit Christianity as it was exemplified not only by the various clergy, but by their flocks also, and the subject is thus made to embrace the wide fields of secular history, human manners, and social condition and development.

The sketches grow steadily in interest from the first to the last. Though plainly founded on a sound knowledge of the entire subject and abounding in entertaining information, the sketch of Jesuit missions among the Indians is hardly complete or full enough to do even meager justice to the subject. The author must have felt greatly embarrassed by the difficulty of selection amidst the abundance of materials at his command, and by the necessity of extreme brevity of treatment in order to restrict his narrative within the limits of a mere sketch. However, space was found for a glowing and almost enthusiastic presentation of the undeniable self-sacrifice, devoutness and heroism of the Jesuit missionaries, and the figurative details of hardship and peril endured by them and in the beneficent results of their labors. If the unfavorable side of the earnest Fathers and their work is passed over in silence; if no sufficient mention is made or their political aims and intrigues with occasional sanguinary outcome, of their perverse morality (Boileau, not Pascal being judge), and of their childish superstition, charity may find no fault with an omission which left room for kindlier thoughts. Still the cautious eulogist perhaps ought to have recollected himself, and to have reminded his sympathetic readers that most of the heroic deeds and fine sayings for which certain of the American Fathers are remembered with admiration, rest exclusively, after all, on the worst possible authority—the testimony of members of the unveracious Order.

In the sketch of the Moravian the author uses with great skill the plentiful and trustworthy records left by the missionaries themselves and their friends for the illustration of the subject. In the entire history of missions it would be difficult to find a mass of facts which more strikingly display the "enthusiasm of humanity," or which better exemplify the proper influence of "Christ's Gospel" upon the hearts of both teachers and disciples than the early Moravian labors in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Mr. Nevin seems to have really felt the dignity of his theme and the obligation of treating it worthily imposed by the office which he had assumed. His power of vivid and sympathetic narration nowhere in his book appears to more advantage than in the Moravian sketch. We are not afraid that any candid reader will question the justness of the criticisms applied to his theory, after reading the narrative of the emigration of the Wind Indians, or the chapter devoted to the subsequent wanderings of the same poor people and to the massacre at Gnadenhuetten. When reading the painful story there is some slight consolation in recollecting those recent ceremonies at the scene of the atrocious slaughter by which the innocence and fidelity of its victims have at last been formally acknowledged and commemorated by an appropriate monument.

Interesting as it is, the Moravian chapter is less interesting than the one which succeeds it. Both the Jesuit and the Moravian were strictly missionaries, who labored as the leaders of the cross among the heathen, and the interest with which a majority of readers follow their fortunes is largely either the interest of mere curiosity in novel scenes, sights and effects, or the interest of sympathy in daring and perilous adventures. The Methodist preacher of the frontier settlements, in early times, though sufficiently common place, no doubt, to those familiar with his peculiarities from childhood, possessed obvious elements of a more various and picturesque interest for the great reading public of the old States and of the present day; traits of character and manner which have long been waiting to be gathered and presented in such lively portraiture as might preserve them for the edification of posterity. The task of fitly and faithfully limning the character was one of no ordinary difficulty, and even a Theophrastus or a La Bruyere might have modestly shrunk from the attempt. If beforehand consulted by the author, we should have said with Horace.

"Such work is risked upon a perilous die:
Thou tread'st on smouldering ires,
By the false lava hedged on thin concealed."

A quite colorless portrait would have been easy enough, and equally easy would have been a picture distinctly marked only by coarse and offensive details. In the sketch before us, perhaps both extremes are as skillfully shunned as could have been expected; it contains no blasphemy in the form of protest against irreverence, while vivacity and truth are not sacrificed in deference to illtimed fastidiousness. In his study of the character the author has made great use of the published autobiographies of celebrated frontier preachers, and in his portrait makes adroit use of the traits thus derived. At a conference with his reverend assistants John Wesley once shocked a few of them, while he pleased more of them by the blunt aphorism, that a Methodist preacher had no more call to be a gentleman than he had to be a dancing master. In the rude society of the border it would have been remarkable if the Great Apostle of the sect had seen any occasion for cautioning his ministers against the foible which seems to have suggested the startling remonstrance. They were commonly quite exempt not only from all such superfine tendencies, but from the spirit in which they originate, and were thus, as regards secular or mundane affairs and interests, in perfect harmony with the community for whose spiritual regeneration they toiled. Hence when, in the tone more than in the tenor of parts of his sketch, Mr. Nevin indicates the moral and social defects of the evangelical itinerant, as judged by a higher standard, he appears to lose sight of the normal condition by which he was surrounded. In his book, however, they are described with an incisive distinction and sprightly energy which place them fully before the mind of the reader, and thus furnish for the delinquent an apology which the author seems half inclined to withhold. We do not know that intelligent modern Methodists will be unable to sympathize in the disgust with which the author regards the frontier camp-meeting, with its "bush tent," "delight yard," "anxious seat," "unreclaimed Magdalen" and nerve-shaking spiritual "orgies." But they may fairly and reasonably complain, that after his elaborate and powerful portrayal of the evil and unfavorable phases of those gatherings, and of the unattractive or offensive eccentricities of frontier Methodist preaching, and public praying, the author has failed sufficiently to recognize the compensatory benefits to single persons and society, which were indisputably the frequent results of such assemblies and of the rude eloquence which swayed them. Those rough evangelists *did* form the advance guard of Christianity, and after all necessary abatements on the score of shortcomings and positive mischief, it must be admitted that their labors were a powerful civilizing as well as Christianizing agency, which carried a degree of genuine personal refinement as well as spiritual consolation and living virtue to the scattered families and secluded societies on the frontier. Such an acknowledgement would have rendered the sketch a more complete presentation of the subject, and would have somewhat tempered its satirical tone, which will probably strike many readers as being slightly in excess.

The last sketch in the book, that of the Presbyterian, is very elaborate, and is evidently the result of careful observation of living examples, as well as of long familiarity with the local memories of the sect. Respectable qualities and beneficent activity currently ascribed to the Presbyterian character, even by its enemies, are freely conceded to it in the sketch, but over against such grounds of commendation are arrayed so many vices and so many unlovely virtues as to present a rather repulsive aggregate. That the Calvinistic character as exhibited in history is open to harsh criticism cannot be denied, and that its manifestations in early border life were wholly admirable and free from the especial defects and excesses which Mr. Nevin indicates, it might not be easy to maintain. And yet, even as depicted by him, the American Presbyterian is seen to so much advantage, that perhaps the Presbyterians of to-day have, upon the whole, not much reason to be displeased with the presentment. Possessed of all "masculine virtues," zealous friends and promoters of education, and the steadfast defenders of liberty against all impugners, the Presbyterians of the Border, as delineated in this book, exhibit a character but slightly darkened by the blemishes with which it is charged. *Nihil est ab omni parte beatum.* Some of the faults, as every intelligent reader will remark, are mere sides of the virtues of which they are the exaggeration, while most of them were the natural outgrowth of the difficult and trying external circumstances in which the Borderers were placed. Then, it is obvious that Mr. Nevin's sketch, from the mere plan of the essay, sometimes produces an impression injurious to his Presbyterian subject, which he may not have intended. The subject of his delineament being a single element of the population, common characteristics of all may seem to be the peculiarities of a class. Thus in the period to which these sketches relate certain superstitions were universal among all ranks, while theological bigotry and narrowness of view marked all Protestant denominations. It is equally true that in those days the human, and therefore the humane, side of Christ's character and religion still remained to be opened up even to professional theologians with the fullness and practical adaptation which at present exercise so powerful an influence upon religious teaching and life. Remembering these familiar truths, the reader of Mr. Nevin's book cannot help thinking that his wit and acumen are too often displayed at the expense of fairness and justice, and that his portraiture occasionally passes the limits which separate characterization from caricature. Thus almost his entire satirical representation of the Presbyterian theology might be applied with equal pertinency and effect in ridicule of any systematic or scientific arrangement and exposition of Scriptural doctrines, as set forth in any known church symbol. "Superstition," alleged as a characteristic of the Presbyterian Black Robe, appears to have been rashly assumed, if the charge means more than a foible of a single member, here and there, of the class. Indeed, turning to the passage, we find that the charge rests upon a statement broad enough to stigmatize as superstitious a large majority of the Christian world, Catholic and Protestant. Mr. Nevin's statement of the contracting effects of the Black Robe's theological training, and of the "doctored" atmosphere to which he was habituated, is perhaps best met with the suggestion, that at the time and in the region to which his sketch refers, something more worthy than mere prejudice may have inspired disbelief in the existence of a healthy life-supporting presence in alien churches. As admonition aimed at the narrow bigotry of later times, the scoff may exert a benign influence.

But whatever objections may be made to some of its statements, whatever fault may be found with the spirit disclosed in other passages the book is undoubtedly an interesting and valuable contribution to the knowledge of Border history. Though it does not long to light many if any facts not already known, it presents old and little known facts in novel relations and in an attractive style, adapted to render them familiar to the general reader. It contains no references to authorities, and we have not consulted even books at hand with a view to testing its accuracy in historical details. In cursorily reading the book the only slips in matters of fact that arrested attention are so trifling as to be not even hardly worthy of mention. Thus, when in his too brief account of the apostolic Prince Gallitzin, Mr Nevin says that "the young Prince received his training under the tutelage of Voltaire, an intimate personal friend of his father's," he may give some readers a false impression. Young Gallitzin was, indeed, a precocious pupil of the unbelieving Patriarch, but the fact is that he was one of the last men to assume such an office in behalf of a prince so young as Gallitzin was at the time referred to. It is, however, true that, while of the most tender age, a mere child in fact, the prince, through the instruction of both father and mother, was imbued with Voltaire's deistical opinions. Then, when describing the spiritual genesis of the Methodist preacher of the Border, the author says of the preacher's mother—"herself an old Virginia Presbyterian most likely, unless under the eloquence of Whitefield made a convert to the creed of the Moorfields reformer"—he seems to have forgotten that Wesley and Whitefield differed widely in their theology, Whitefield being a decided Calvinist, who found welcome admission to most Presbyterian pulpits in this country. Again, when, in his sketch of the Presbyterian, Mr. Nevin speaks of by name certain scandalously indelicate and immoral customs as then all prevalent on the Border, and alleges that they were deemed "harmless and allowable," if he means that they were commonly so regarded by Presbyterians who professed to be religious, that is, to regulate their lives by the precepts of the New Testament, he confidently believes that the statement is incorrect. Finally, the author probably much exaggerates the ordinary attainments of the Presbyterian clergy of early days in Latin, Greek and Hebrew. Compared with the illiterate ministers of some other sects, they might indeed fairly be said to be learned in those languages. A few of them were really good scholars for the time, but for the most part their knowledge of Greek did not extend much beyond the New Testament, while their Hebrew, even "without points," was exceedingly small. So far as popular effect was concerned, their scholarly deficiencies were well compensated by the confidence and dexterity with which they knew how to display what they knew.

But these are trifling errors. Of the general correctness of the narratives in Black Robes we are well assured, as well as of the truth of color with which many of the popular ways of thinking and many of the church usages of the old time are reproduced and made present to the reader's imagination. Nothing could, we fancy, be much more vivid or true to life than the description of the Sunday scenes at a Border Church in the country. Indeed, there can be no doubt about the genuine interest and care with which, in old tradition and in such records as exist, Mr. Nevin has studied the secular and social, as well as the religious life of the early settlers; and the book, which embodies the results of his studies for the public instruction and entertainment, has been to the author, we doubt not, its own reward. Its carefully finished pages are free from every trace of the mere bookmaker.

*Black Robes, or Sketches of Missions and Ministers in the Wilderness and on the Border. By Robert E. Nevin. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1872.

Much gratification is derived by the opposition press from the statement that Senator Sumner is preparing another anti-administration speech, in which he intends to review the financial policy of the government. They are perfectly welcome to all the aid and comfort likely to be furnished by the recalcitrant Senator, but it is to be hoped, for the sake of his reputation as a scholar, if for no other reason, that he will avoid the glaring errors and puerile inconsequentialities into which he fell in his late speech. One or two more such exhibitions of "erudition" and "argument," and the fame which it has taken him a quarter of a century to build up will be hopelessly destroyed. By the way, there is a curious resemblance between Sumner and the English minister Turner, which we do not remember ever to have seen pointed out. Turner's peculiar style, toward the close of his life, was owing to a condition of the artist's eyes known as astigmatism, rendering the retina morbidly sensitive to perpendicular lines, so that his paintings, while wonderful in color and effect, were false to nature and truth. In other words, that which men called genius was simply the result of malformation. So, of late, with Sumner. He may be thoroughly conscientious in his portraitures, but the morbid egoism of his personality is apparent in every line that he draws. In a word, his vision is distempered. He sees things, not as they really are, but as his infirmity compels him to see them, and hence the enthusiasm of his admirers is wasted on a monstrous illusion. This, however, may perhaps be the very reason of the esteem in which his latest productions are held by them.

A piscatorial Virginian recently conceived the idea of catching fish with nitro-glycerine. At the Kanawha falls he sunk a tin cartridge, containing about half a pound of glycerine, and, connecting it with a battery, its explosion threw up a volume of water some thirty feet high. With the water were thrown up eighty-six fish, averaging from one and a half to thirteen pounds each. The fish were not killed, being merely stunned, and were readily picked up by a boat.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The new international copyright treaty between England and Germany will be of great advantage to British authors. For years past, cheap editions of the works of British writers have been published in the English language, at Leipsic, Stuttgardt and the other great publishing centers of Germany, upon which the authors were entitled to no copyright. This is now changed.

Representatives of the English and United States governments are taking testimony at St. Albans, Vermont, relative to the losses of the banks and citizens from the raid into that place from Canada during the war.

California has another new industry. It has just been found that the opium poppy flourishes there to perfection. A field of them is growing near San Jose; they are about five feet high with seed balls of the size of an ordinary tea cup.

The success of the Suez canal, which is monthly becoming more assured, has revived the project of a similar work across the Isthmus of Darien, or by Nicaragua. By such a cut, of course, cargoes could be dispatched to and from Asia and the Australian islands without breaking bulk. Water, for bulky articles, must always have the advantage in point of cheapness over land carriage. The survey of the officers of our government of the Darien route for a ship canal having been attended with poor success, public attention is once more turned to the Nicaragua route.

Calculations, which are proved to be accurate by the most thorough investigations, show that the loss thus far occasioned in New York by the eight-hour strike has been $10,800,000, of which nearly $3,000,000 falls directly upon the strikers themselves. The suspension of work in the manufactories has already had the effect to drive a vast amount of trade away from the metropolis.

Milk is selling at a cent a quart in some parts of Minnesota. This price will not pay for the wear and tear of a cow's tail in switching flies.

Kentucky is puffed up with ungodly pride at the rumor that a foreign prince is roaming incognito somewhere within its boarders. He is probably a scion of the Bourbon race.

An English museum is getting up an exposition of instruments of music which were in existence previous to the nineteenth century. In Baltimore they are making arrangements for an exposition of ideas of similar antiquity.

The blast furnace built at Ishpeming, Lake Superior, for testing peat for smelting purposes, and which went into blast with charcoal some time since, is now running on peat exclusively, and with perfect success.

A pleasure excursion from Bremen to this country is one of the principal topics of conversation in Berlin at present. The trip is all arranged, and a number of prominent Fatherlanders, who have never sniffed the air of the salt sea, will dare the deed of a passage across the Atlantic to see the land of whose wondrous growth and increasing importance they have heard and read so much.

In consequence of the high price of copper, work will be resumed in several of the leading copper mines of California, which have been idle for a large number of years.

A substance which is believed may become to some extent a substitute for cotton, was lately exhibited at a meeting of the Linnean society in England. It was forwarded by the government of Brazil, and is produced by a climbing plant of unknown relationship, but frequent occurrence. The fibre is strong and silky.

The *Monathly Voice* maintains that the earth is a plane, with the sun, moon and stars at a comparatively small elavation above it. It supports Horace Greeley for President.

The physicians of New York report an alarming increase of cancer on the nose, caused by the practice wearing of eye-glasses that are held to the bridge of the nose by a spring.

The mining fever has broken out afresh in Australia. Gold is being turned up everywhere, and, if not gold, tin and copper. The advertisers of prospectuses of mining companies either "crowd out" the general intelligence from the daily journals, or oblige the proprietors to issue extra sheets. New companies appear every morning as regularly as breakfast, and the men who were waiting for an opening in life are everywhere bursting into full bloom as share-brokers.

Ice was positively found on a pond in Cheshire, England, during the middle of the last month, so bleak and cold has the weather been in England.

PERSONAL.

We catch a glimpse of the absent, in the Paris Not the least fashionable [illegible] from brilliant equipages which lined the Bois de Boulogne, on the occasion of the race for the Grand Prize, were those of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, and Mr. and Mrs. Florence, the well-known Irish comedians."

The ex-emperor of the French, on the recommendation of his medical advisers, proposes to pass the month of July at Krankenheil, in Bavaria, should the Bavarian Government not raise any objection.

A Trieste letter gives the following interesting details of the death of Charles Lever at that city on June 1: He died quietly, and without a struggle, in his sleep, between twelve and two P. M. When I saw his remains, a little before five, he was lying, with his coat and waistcoat off, on his right side, with his head resting on his right hand. But for the perfect stillness of the grey look upon the face, he might have been sleeping only. The heart's action simply died out. Poor fellow! it was the death he wished for, as he greatly dreaded a long and painful struggle. We ladies remains beside those of his wife, last evening, at a little after six. Her death broke his heart. From the time she died his recent illness dated, and he has not remained long behind her. I never saw a man who attached to himself those who were at all intimate with him as he [illegible] confidently believe that the statement is incorrect. Finally the author probably much exaggerates the ordinary attainments of the Presbyterian clergy of early days in Latin, Greek and Hebrew. Compared with the illiterate ministers of some other sects, they might indeed fairly be said to be learned in those languages. A few of them were really good scholars for the time, but for the most part their knowledge of Greek did not extend much beyond the New Testament, while their Hebrew, even "without points," was exceedingly small. So far as popular effect was concerned, their scholarly deficiencies were well compensated by the confidence and dexterity with which they knew how to display what they knew.

George Francis Train, the gifted Wahoo orator, recently declared in his pleasingly modest way that he believed himself "to be the most gigantic and remarkable fraud the world had ever seen." We thought so, too, before the Cincinnati nominations were made.

A gentleman of Winchester, Va., picked up on his counter the other day a newspaper left there by a customer who had brought it wrapped around a package. Glancing over it, his eye met a letter alluding to the recent settlement of some English immigrants in a Southern county. One of these was named, and the family name was his own. He immediately wrote to the new comer, and received a prompt reply on a sheet of paper embossed at the corners with a coat of arms in terms that made it certain the two were of one blood. Two centuries had elapsed since the arrival on American shores of the original progenitors bearer of the name of the same family.

If Governor Koerner, coalition candidate for Governor of Illinois, should prove successful at the coming election, he will be the first citizen of German birth who has ever been elevated to gubernatorial honors by the people of any State in the Union. Hon. Edward Salomon, now of New York, was once Governor of Wisconsin, but he became so by the death of Governor Harvey and not by popular election.

"It is said that the Shah of Persia's visit to England will have reference to an international communication scheme enabling the traveler to go from London to India without change of carriage.

Lord Lytton, now just sixty-seven years old, lives in almost complete retirement, looking after his health. He stoops, is exceedingly deaf, and has altogether a strange look of antiquity. His only son, Owen Meredith, now a middle-aged man, is in the diplomatic service. He is very little at home.

Strauss has just addressed a letter to the editor of the leading Vienna musical journal, in which he says: "When I consider the grand effects of the fresh voices of the chorus, the splendid orchestra, and the mighty organ, I am forced to confess that the Jubilee is a superbly impressive enterprise. And this noble impressiveness results not only from the large masses of performers, but also from the talent and admirable precision with which all the music is executed."

The Career of a Great Remedy.

Twenty summers have elapsed since it was briefly announced that a new vegetable tonic and alterative, bearing the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, had been added to the list of Preventive and Restorative medicines. The modest announcement which invited attention to the preparation stated that it had been used with great success in private practice, as a cure for dyspepsia, bilious complaints, constipation and intermittent fever. It was soon discovered that the article possessed extraordinary properties. The people, of every class, tested its merits as a tonic, stimulant, corrective and restorative, and found that its effects more than fulfilled their expectations. From that time to the present its course has been upward and onward, and it stands to-day at the head of all medicines of its class, American or imported, in the magnitude of its sales and its reputation as a safe, agreeable and potent thorough and tonic restorative. For languor and debility, lack of appetite and gastric disturbances, so common during the summer months, it is absolutely infallible. Indigestion, bilious disorders, constipation, nervousness, periodical attacks, and the other complaints generated by a vitiated and humid atmosphere, vanish under its renovating and regulating influence. This is its record, avouched by volumes of intelligent testimony, extending over a period of a fifth of a century, and comprehending the names of thousands of well-known citizens belonging to every class and calling. In Europe it is thought a great thing to obtain the patronage of royalty for a "patent medicine," but Hostetter's Bitters has been spontaneously approved by millions of independent sovereigns, and its patent consists in their indorsement.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge,
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General,
HARRISON ALLEN,

For Congressmen at Large,
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Ally, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES R. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWAR

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANTUA, H. D. MCINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Veroun Borough, Allegheny County School Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 2, 1872.

The intense heat has driven out of town every one who can get away, and the unfortunates remaining behind are doing as little as possible. Fourth street is almost as quiet as of a Sunday, and only the necessary routine of business is having attention.

—There is very little demand for money, and the banks are not pressing funds on the street. Money will probably appear more freely in the hands of the bill brokers after the dividends are paid, which are advertised as due.

—The Monongahela River Packet Company appears among the list of dividend paying corporations.

—Keystone bank stock sold last evening at McIlwaine's stock sales rooms, No. 106 Smithfield street, for $81.

—The Treasury schedule of bond purchases and gold sales for are as below:

BOND PURCHASES.

Tuesday, July 2	$1,000,000
Wednesday, July 10	1,000,000
Wednesday, July 17	1,000,000
Wednesday, July 24	1,000,000
Wednesday, July 31	1,000,000
Total	$5,000,000

GOLD SALES.

Wednesday, July 3	$1,000,000
Thursday, July 11	1,000,000
Thursday, July 18	1,000,000
Thursday, July 25	1,000,000
Total	$4,000,000

During June the Department sold $8,000,000 of gold, and would have bought the same amount of bonds if they could have been bought at or under par in gold.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116½	116¾	117
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114½	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾	114¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾	112¾
New 5s	113¼	113¼	113¾
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	114½	115	115

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¼
United States 10-40s	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Union Pacific Railroad	107
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacific 6s	114¾

—The following list of dividends are announced:

Farmers' National, semi-annual	6 per cent.
First National, quarterly	3 per cent.
Allegheny National, semi-annual	6 per cent.
Commerce National, semi-annual	6 per cent.
Tradesmen's National, semi-annual	6 per cent.
People's National, semi-annual	4 per cent.
American Bank, semi-annual	6 per cent.
Second Bank, semi-annual	5 per cent.
City Bank	5 per cent.
Artisan's Bank	4 per cent.
People's Savings Bank, Allegheny City, semi-annual	5 per cent.
Ben Franklin Insurance Co., per share	$2 50
National Insurance Co., per share, semi-annual	2 50
Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Co., semi-annual	5 per cent.

—The people of Virginia recently voted upon a proposed amendment to the constitution concerning usury, and the returns show that they have ratified it by a very large majority. Its purport is that it shall be lawful to receive any rate of interest, not exceeding 12 per cent. per annum, which may be agreed upon by the original parties, and specified in the note, bond or other writing evidencing the debt.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 2, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Canton		99		99¾		
Western Union Tel	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼		
Quicksilver		42		42		
Pacific Mail	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Adams Express		96¾		97		
Wells Fargo Express		89		89		
American Express		57		57		
United States Express		87		87½		
New York Central	97½	97	97½	97½	97½	97½
New York Central Scrip	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Reading						
Michigan Central	114½		114½		114½	
Michigan Southern	96	96	96	96	96	96
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾		91¾
Chicago and Northwest	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Do. preferred	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Rock Island	110¼	110¼	110¼	111	110¾	110¾
St. Paul	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Do. preferred	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
Wabash		75		75		
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Chicago and Alton	115¾		115¾		115¾	
Do. preferred	120		120		120	
Boston, Hartford & Erie	18		18			
Harlem	125		125			
New Jersey Central	102		102		102	
Union Pacific	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	93¾ Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Phila. and Erie	24½ North Penn's R. R.	59¾
Lehigh Navigation	60¾ Cam's and Amboy	124
Catawissa	46¾ Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	57 Reading	62¾

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 2, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week up to this time have been rather heavy of through stock, and fair of cattle intended for sale in this market. The market opens up with a rather poor quality of stock on sale. Buyers are few in number, there being none excepting some half a dozen small operators from the small country towns. Trade rules dull and dealers are apprehensive of a very bad week. Some cattle are selling to parties who are anxious to get home to spend the Fourth, but at prices even lower than last week. Following are the rates current: Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, dull and nominal on sale; prices of this grade not so low as other stock, selling from $6 75 to $6 90; prime, 1,300 steers, $6 50 to $6 62; good, 1,200 lbs, $6 25 to $6 35; fair, 1,100 lbs, $6 00 to $6 15; common, 1,000 lbs, $5 50 to $5 90.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs, while not heavy, were greater than the demand. The market rules exceedingly dull and slow, and very little stock is changing hands. The excessively warm weather has a bad effect on trade. Following are the rates current: Extra Philadelphia $4 20 to $4 25; prime Philadelphia $4 10 to $4 15; good Yorkers $4 10 to $4 15; common $4 00.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep were fair. There is nothing doing at the yards yet, as but few buyers have put in an appearance. The feeling, however, is dull, and from appearances it looks as if very little would be done at the yard this week. In the absence of sales we withhold quotations.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 2.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 99 cars reported to arrive, were 1,700, making the supply for the week thus far 4,359, against 4,600 last week. The market opened slow and dull at about ¼c advance on good cattle on last week's prices. Common stock was unchanged. The run of stock was the most inferior of the season. But few good lots are in the market, and they find ready purchasers at an advance. On common grades, buyers and sellers stand ½c apart, with but few buyers in attendance. About one thousand head were disposed of. Sales of 544 Illinois steers, 1,068 to 1,377 lbs, at $5 90@6 50; 54 Ohio steers, 1,313 lbs, $6 90; 91 Ohio, mixed, 982 lbs, $5 25; 64 Iowa steers, 1,393 lbs, $6 35; 80 Missouri, 1,458 lbs, $6 75; 14 Missouri oxen, 1,620 lbs, $5 75. Shipments for the week 1,600, against 4,400 last week. None now in the yards. There were no sales. The market has not yet opened. Hogs—Receipts for the week thus far 10,000, against 16,000 last week. Market dull and dull, with about 30 car loads in pens. Prices fall ½c off from last week's rates, and buyers and sellers are about ½c apart. Sales to-day of 361 Michigan hogs, 172 lbs, at $4 05@. Receipts of live stock of 4 l'kinds by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad for June last were as follows: Cattle, 3,283 cars; hogs 809 cars; sheep 223 cars; horses 134 cars. Shipments by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad—1,919 cars cattle; 878 cars hogs; 148 cars sheep, and 120 cars horses.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 2, 1872.

REMARKS—The recent decline in gold has not been renewed, and the indications are that prices will go still lower. The wheat market is not quotable, there seemingly being neither buyers or sellers. All other oereals are in about the same state. The market rules uniform for all leading articles. The extreme warm weather has caused a lull in trade, which will exist until after the holidays at least.

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—There is a better demand, and we quote Sinks sak, common, at 4@ 5 cent., 4½@5; refined, 5c @ 5½ cent., 6½c; nitrate soda, 5c; arsenic, 3½@3 ½; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c @ 12.

APPLES—The new crop is coming in freely and sell at four @ bbl. Few old in market.

APPLE BUTTER—Market dull; sales prime 60a70c; choice 75c.

BUTTER—The receipts 64 packages. The weather is too warm for handling butter to advantage, good packed may be quoted at 12a13c; choice at 15a16c @ lb.

BROOM CORN—Sales are made at 8a8c lb.

BRANS—There is a good local demand with sales at $2 25a3 00@ 2? @ bushel.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75a2 25 @ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Banner Baking Powder in ½ lb cans per doz, $1 25; ½ lb do 1 lb do $3 00; 5 lb do $20 00; 10 lb. boxes @ 18 40c.

BACON AND HOG PRODUCTS—The types made us quote sugar cured hams at twenty-four cents @ lb, when they should have read *fourteen*. The following are the current rates: Hams, sugar cured, 14c; shoulders, sugar cured, 9c; shoulders, plain, 6¾c; ribbed sides 7½c; clear rib sides 8¾c; breakfast bacon 11½c; dried beef 10c; mess pork $14 50 per bbl; lard, tierces, 9¾c; half bbls 10¼c; buckets 11¾c per lb. Receipts bacon, tierces, 55.

CHEESE—The market is weak though not lower; dairy factory, 10¾a11c; receipts 900 boxes.

COUNTRY CURED BACON—Hams 8a9c @ lb; clear sides 6a6¾c @ lb; shoulders 4¾a5c @ lb; country lard 7¾a8c @ lb as per quality.

CARBON OIL—There is a fair demand and standard brands are held at 20a21c. The usual advance from stores.

CEMENT—The demand is not active. We quote: Beaver's Hydraulic at $2 40 @ bbl; Rosendale held at 1?¾@20c; store sales were made at the usual advance.

CORN MEAL—Sales regular at $3 25 @ bush.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, (3 lb cans) $6 00 a6 50 @ case; tomatoes, $4 50a5 00; corn, $5 50 a6 00@ 00 @ case as per quality and favor of the brand.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, at 13½c; full weight, 12c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $5 50 @ case.

GROCERIES—Notwithstanding the extreme heat, business continues good. Coffee shows great firmness, and with the greatly reduced stock now in first hands, we look for much higher figures very soon. Sugars are also firm and have a decidedly upward tendency. Following are the ruling figures of the market:

Coffee—Fancy coffee 25, strictly pure 24c; prime 23c; good 22a22½c; fair 21a21½c; roasted in one package 29c; good 26c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 14c; Pulverized sugar 14c; Crushed do 14¼c; Coffee do 14¼c; A do 13¾ do 13¾c; Extra C 12c; Chesapeake extra C 11¾c; Knight's extra C 10¾c; C 10c; Union extra 10c.

Raw Sugars—Choice New Orleans, 11a11¼c; prime to choice, good to fair, 10¼a10¾c; Porto Rico, 10¼c; prime 10¾c; Demerara, choice 11¾c; good 11¼c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; prime 75c; good 70c; fair 65c.

Syrups—Choice syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c; Lamster 50c; common 25a30c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9¾c; prime, 9¼c; good, 9c; Rangoon, 8a8½c; Patna, 8¾a9c.

Spices—Ginger, Jamaica, 24c; do Cumento, 16c; Cassia 50c; cloves, 25c; nutmegs $1 25.

SODA—Keg of bright and prime firm, and sales have been made of prime fresh at 2¾a2¾c per dozen—9a9½c may be quoted as the ruling prices.

STARCH—Sales of No 1 at 8a8c; in round lots with the usual advance from stores. Mixed lots ranged from 6½a6c @ lb.

STARCH—Pearl $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75a2 25 @ doz.

TOBACCO—Sales by the coop at 75a80c @ pair.

Pipe Nails—Sales at 5c; with the usual advance from store.

SALT—There is an active demand with sales at 3¾a4c.

SALT—By the car load at $1 85; store $2 00 @ bbl.

TALLOW—We quote sales of rendered 7¾a8c.

WHISKY—Market firm. We quote high wines at 91a92 @ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 3, 1872.

REMARKS—The crude market is reported dull, prites declining. Refined, on the other hand, is reported steady, but not very active as buyers were purchasing very sparingly. We hope to see trade revive after the holidays.

CRUDE

The oil market here is pretty much at a stand still. Prices have a declining tendency. Spot or July is held at 10c. PARKER'S $3 72½ @ bbl.

REFINED.

Dealers are firmer in their views. The current rates for eastern delivery are: Spot 22¾c; July 22 5-16c; first half of August 22 7-16c @ gal. We did not learn of any transactions.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 2.—*The Courier* says: The market was weak to-day and quiet. Following are the sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$3 67½
1,000 bbls upper road, cash.....3 70
1,000 bbls it per road, 15 all year.....4 20
2,000 bbls lower road, regular.....3 72½
500 bbls upper road, spot.....3 70
1,000 bbls lower pool, spot.....3 75
1,000 bbls lower road, spot.....3 75
1,000 Oil City, spot.....3 90

NEW YORK, July 2, closing 1st.—Crude in bulk held firmly, with offerings moderate at the advanced figure. The demand was small. Refined also firm. Sales embrace 500 bbls on private terms. Refined sells slowly and holders are hardly so firm in their views, although no important changes were made in prices; we quote at 22¾a22¾c; cases quiet at 27¼a 27½c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is very quiet and without sales of importance reported.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Market quiet; S. W. 22¾c; N. W. 23c; shipping orders, 23c; sales 27¼a 27¾c; sales total. Futures: July 22¼a22½c; August 22½c; September 23c.

TITUSVILLE, July 2.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; spot $3 70a3 75.

OIL CITY, July 2.—Spot and lower road $3 70a 3 75; Oil City quiet at $3 85a3 90.

PETROLEA CENTER, July 2.—Market quiet and dull at $ 85.

ROUSEVILLE, July 2.—Market quiet and dull; no sales; quoted $3 70a3 75.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

NEW YORK, July 2.—Refined 22¾a22¾c; crude 12c. Sales of crude, 1,000 bbls.

TITUSVILLE, July 2.—Market firm at $3 90.

OIL CITY, July 2.—Market quiet and nothing doing at $3 87½a3 90.

PETROLEA, July 2.—Market unchanged at about $3.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 2.—Market quiet at $3 80; no sales.

ROUSEVILLE, July 2.—Market quiet and weak at $3 70a3 75.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Fisher Bros.	Fairview Oil Works	490
H. McKelvey	Star Oil Works	450
Owner	Star Oil Works	500
Owner	Elkins, Bly & Co	80
S. Duncan	Emlanani Oil Works	450
Fisher Bros	Vesta Oil Works	462
T P Miller	Standard Oil Works	80
Thomas King	Standard Oil Works	314
Thomas King	Citizens' Oil Works	450
H. McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	234
H S. Duncan	American Oil Works	80
Fisher Bros	Citizens' Oil Works	308
J Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	154
A W Stephenson	Eagle Oil Works	480
N W Stevenson	Tarentum Oil Works	444
Thomas Hackett	Brilliant Oil Works	462

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Fairview Oil Works	490	Star Oil Works	754
Elkins, Bly & Co	80	Radnor Oil Works	154
Vesta Oil Works	462	Standard Oil Works	314
Citizens' Oil Works	758	Cosmos Oil Works	234
American Oil Works	80	Brilliant Oil Works	566
Eagle Oil Works	480	Tarentum	444
Total			4,026

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 1, 1872.

Braun & Wagner, 400 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
L. Irwin & Co, 467 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 189 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co, 156 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.
C. C. Beggs & Co., 45 bbls to W. H. Parson, New York.
Central Refining Co, 316 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Total.....2,041

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 2, 1872.

GRAIN—Wheat closed steady at $1 22 cash; $1 16¾ seller August; $1 08 seller the year. Corn firmer at 40c; seller July; 42¾a43c seller August; no buyers reflected 37c. Oats steady and in fair demand at 26¾ a26¾c no or July; 25¾c seller August. Rye quiet but steady at 82c seller July; car lots 85c. Barley inactive and nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm with liberal sales, chiefly seller July, closing at $12 55@60, and $12 70 seller August. Lard dull and nominally 7½c cash and August; July summer 7¾c. Bulk meats firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; sales 260 bbls at 86c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Cotton declined; middling uplands 25¾c. Flour dull and heavy; receipts: superfine Western and State $5 25@5 85; common to good extra Western and State $5 90@6 25; fancy white wheat western extra $7 40@8 00; extra St. Louis $6 50@7 00. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky unchanged at 91c, closing at 90c. Wheat sellers at 90@90½c. No 2 spring, cash, store, $1 13. Northern spring, afloat, $1 23. Rye heavy; western, store, 75c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; west-rn mixed 61¾@62½c. Oats heavy; western 42@43½c; Ohio 43a45c. Eggs dull; western 17a18c. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm. Sugar heavy; fair to good refining, 9¾@10c; Cuba, 9¾a9¾c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady at 9@9¾c. Petroleum—crude 12¾c; refined 22¾c. Turpentine quiet and weak at 46@47½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Pork quiet at $14 50 for city, and $12 00a12 ½ for regular. Cut meats firm and unchanged. Bacon unchanged. Lard steady, firm and in good demand at $4 25@4 40; receipts 872. Lard firm at 8c; sales 500 tierces. Whisky in fair demand at lower rates; sales at 91a86c. Groceries unchanged. Cotton dull and prices are nominal at 24c. Wheat—demand light and buyers firm; sales 2,000 bush 87a 88c. Corn dull but unchanged. Rye dull and prices a shade lower at 70a75c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower at 34a35c. Barley dull but unchanged at 60a70c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 2.—In dry goods the attention of both jobbing and commission houses is given mainly to the semi-annual auction sales of stocks. Buyers are likely to remain out of town until next week, as the last three days of the current week are to be observed as holidays by a majority of the trade. Prices are without quotable change, and are mainly nominal. Prints in colors are more buoyant, with cloths strong at 8¾c for coarse reds.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Flour very dull but unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged. Corn weak; yellow 65c; mixed western 63c. Oats very quiet at 39a42c. Barley and malt unchanged. Provisions unchanged; mess pork $14 75@15. Petroleum—refined 22¾c. Rye 75c. Whisky 92c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 2.—Flour dull and prices nominal. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 Michigan $1 27; No 2 Michigan $1 21. Corn in fair demand at lower rates; No 2 mixed 40¾c. Oats in fair demand at lower rates; No 2 36c. Corn—private telegrams are more favorable than public ones. Rye—No 2 51½.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾@113¾.

NEW YORK, July 2—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold 113¾a113¾. Loans were made at from 3 to 5 per cent. for carrying. Clearings about $27,000,000. The Treasury disbursements were $635,000. Exports to-day $250,000. Estimated exports to-morrow $1,250,000.

MONEY.

Money easy at 3 to 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange dull at 109¾@109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and strong, 5's being about ⅛c higher. The offerings to the Treasury were only $262,350 at from 113.70 to 113.90. The awards were $260,850 at from 113.68 to 113.74.

U. S. 6s, 1881.....115¾@115¾ | 5-20s, 1867.....115¾@115¾
Coupons 1881...116¾@117 | 5-20s, 1868 cps.114¾@115
5-20s, 1862.....114¾@114¾ | 10-40s, cupons.112¼@112¾
5-20s, 1864.....114¾@114¾ | Currency 6s.....114¾@115
5-20s, 1865.....115¾@115¾ | New 5s.....113¾
5-20s, 1865, new113¾ bid

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull but firm.

Tennessees, old.....74¾ | S. Carolinas, July....20¾
Tennessees, new.....74¾ | Missouri 6s.....91¾

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks extremely dull, and without material change. The Stock Exchange will close this afternoon at 2 P. M., reopen on Friday at noon, and again close at 2 P. M. on Saturday. A more active market is looked for next week.

Western Union	74¼	Toledo & Wabash	37¾
Adams Express	97	Toledo & Wabash pf	
Wells, Fargo & Co	89	Illinois Central	137
American	58	Northwestern	72¾
United States	87½	do pref	90½
Pacific Mail	23¾	Rock Island	110¾
Erie	26¾	St. Paul	33¾
N. Y. Central	97¾	do pref	74¾
Harlem	125	Chicago & Alton	115¾
Michigan Southern	96¾	Ohio & Mississippi	46

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 2.—Cotton dull and prices nominal; no sales.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 2.—Cotton dull and prices nominal; no sales.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 2.—Wheat dull and prices declined; No 2 white Wabash $1 03; No 1 white Michigan $1 50 @ 1 51. Rye dull and prices declined. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; high mixed 45¾c; yellow 46@c; no grade 43c. Oats dull but unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 2.—Wheat dull and prices nominal; No 1 red winter held at $1 40@1 42; No 2, $1 20. Corn firmer; held at 47a48c. Oats—demand fair and market firmer at 36c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

Detroit Marke .

DETROIT, July 2.—Wheat dull and lower at $1 60a 1 62; extra $1 38a1 40. Corn dull and declined to 37a38c. Oats dull and declined to 32c; state 31c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—Tobacco—sales 250 hhds; market firm and unchanged.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Russia	July 3	Liverpool.
Etruria	July 3	Liverpool.
Helvetia	July 3	Liverpool.
City of Limerick	July 4	Liverpool.
Algeria	July 6	Liverpool.
California	July 6	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	July 6	Liverpool.
Adriatic	July 6	Liverpool.
Cuba	July 10	Liverpool.
Java	July 10	Liverpool.
Batavia	July 13	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	July 13	Liverpool.
Austria	July 13	Liverpool.
Baltic	July 13	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 17	Liverpool.
Britannia	July 17	Liverpool.
Algeria	July 20	Liverpool.
Columbia	July 20	Liverpool.
Assyria	July 24	Liverpool.
Saint Laurent	July 27	Vranco.
Europa	July 27	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., July 2, 1872.

River falling slowly, with four feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 92 at 5 P. M. G.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 2, 1872.

River falling, with five and one-half feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 88 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 2, 1872.

Clear and warm. River five feet eight inches, and falling. Departed—Courier, for Parkersburg, 12 M.; Carrie Brooks, for Pittsburgh, 9 A. M.; Andes, for Cincinnati, 3 P. M.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chieftain.....Hendricks.....Chieftain.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Carrie Brooks.....Darlington.....Wheeling.
Juniata.....Brennan.....Cincinnati.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chieftain.....Hendricks.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Juna No. 2.....Stull.....Zanesville.

Monongahela four feet.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva—S. A. M. and 5 P. M.
Elizabeth.....Elizabeth.....Houghton, 3 P. M.
Wheeling.....Carrie Brooks.....Darlington, 9 A. M.
Cincinnati.....Juniata.....Brennan, 12 M.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet inches and falling. The present warm weather will soon dry up the river.

SEVERAL towboats have arrived since our last.

THE packets on the slackwater arrive and depart on time.

THE steamer West Virginia left for Geneva with a good trip.

THE West Virginia will make regular trips to and from the pic-nics.

THE Bertha, which sunk at the St. Joseph bridge, has broken in two.

THE steamer Julia No. 2, Capt. Stull, left for Zanesville with a fair trip.

THE Chesley Brown is "double tripping" it from Burlington to Wheeling.

THE steamer Argosy is mounting a new pair of chimneys at Cincinnati.

THE steamer Messenger has been engaged by the Pittsburgh Coal Co. for the 4th of July.

THE William Cowan left Cairo on Monday night with three barges of coke for St. Louis.

THE towboat Sam. Brown passed Wheeling yesterday at 10 A. M., en route for this city.

THE Granite State, Capt. Kerr, left Portsmouth on time. She will leave here on Friday—her regular day.

THE Jim Brown brought up to Wheeling three model barges of iron ore for W. H. Brown, Esq., of this city.

THE Hornet No. 2 with a tow of coal from this city, arrived at Cincinnati on Monday evening, and is now on her way back.

THE towboat A. J. Baker, owned in this city by the Mcdonald Brothers, arrived at Baton Rouge yesterday with a tow of coal.

THE Evansville *Courier* states that $30,000 has been subscribed by the merchants of that city for the purpose of starting a Memphis packet line.

REPUBLIC left this evening, the former with 400 tons rails for Mound City and other freights for St. Louis. The Great Republic price for St. Louis is twelve cents per 100 lbs., and of course that forces other carriers to take at the same if they want any of the chicken pie. If this ruinous rate is adhered to, I see through the mist of a few trips a red flag afloat on several steamboats.

EVANSVILLE—The *Journal*, of Saturday says: The Indiana arrived from New Orleans, without freight, but having twenty-five or thirty people, who came to Newburg for a large quantity of freight. We regret to learn that Mrs. E. E. Neal is quite ill on board, and that Mr. W. V. Anderson, her second clerk, is also seriously sick. Mr. Charles H. Warner, of Mt. Carmel, Illinois, was married on Saturday night to Miss Helena Knight, a sister of Mrs. Cash Thomas, Captain Cash Thomas and a number of other citizens of Evansville, besides some sixty citizens of Mt. Carmel, were in attendance.

United States Marine Hospital—Part of Louisville, Kentucky.

Dr. Thos. J. Griffiths, Surgeon in Charge of the United States Marine Hospital, at this Port, reports the following, as the condition of the hospital under his charge, during the month of June, 1872: No. patients remaining the last day of May, 74; No. patients admitted during the month of June, 47; No. patients treated during the month of June, 121; No. patients discharged during the month of June, 51; No. patients died during the month of June, 2; No. patients remaining on last day of June, 68; No. patients furnished during the month of June, 10; No. on marine patients treated during the month of June, 13.

[From the Portsmouth Times.]

Shall We Have a Boat Yard?

Sometimes since we mentioned the advantageous location of our city for boat building, and we now desire to recur to it again. We have plenty of the best timber in the country near at hand, and can be delivered in the city cheaper that at any point on the Ohio river. We have machine shops and foundries at home to supply the necessary machinery and iron works for constructing anything in the boat building line cheaper here, do as good work for less money than at any point on the river. With a good boat yard at a favorable point on the river, and near the great market of the city over which the smoke of rolling mills, foundries and machine shops daily float, we offer and men the most advantage of any commercial place for them to have their barges, propellors, coalboats and passenger boats built. In this city are five of the manufactories in the country that manufacture the boiler plate required by Congress, while boilers are manufactured in the city within five minutes' drive of the boat yard.

With all these advantages, we have a master boatbuilder who is second to none in the United States. One who occupied the position of master boatbuilder under the government in the Gosport Navy Yard, in Washington City, and at Norfolk; one of the best draughtsmen, and practical boat-builders in this country.

We refer to Mr. S. C. Herbert of this place. So perfect are his drafts, that while in this city, informs us that it is now ascertained that no less than thirty-six steel plates will go to form the hull of the Dunderberg, and these will be shipped from the Steamer D. A. A. McDonald thus far to have been received. Seven of the boilers have been delivered during the past week, three and three at other points, making twenty-two perfect boilers now on hand. The engines for the new boat shows that she was completely shattered to pieces. All the upper works and the boiler decks were blown away, and the hull, which sunk in from twelve to fourteen feet of water, is split open and the sides blown out. One of the most remarkable escapes is that of one of the crew, whose name Mr. Hutchinson did not give us, who was seen by a person to have been blown high in the air, clean over the steamer Allamahee, which lay two hundred feet from the wrecked steamer, and landed in the river on the other side of the channel, and about one hundred feet from where he started on his aerial voyage. These persons went to him, picked him up and carefully conveyed him, and he is now some brushes upon the head, as lively as ever he was and apparently as sound.

St. Louis.—"Glen Mary," writing to the St. Louis *Democrat*, from New Orleans, on the 29th, says: The "coolest inhabitant" has never seen it as dull in business matters as at present. Only two regular boats scare up a trip semi-weekly, but few passengers. The Ohio river boats are faring no better, for people traveling and no freights, except rags and old iron. The Nick Longworth, leaving this evening, has 600 barrels cement for Memphis, at 40 cents per barrel, and paid the drayage. The shipper should have insisted on the boat paying cooperage, which would bring her in debt. The St. Louis boats are not doing much better, as they advertise to carry passengers first class to St. Louis for $15. The Golconda left last evening with 400 tons rails for Mound City, Illinois, and 100 tons for way and St. Louis—a slim trip of people. The City of Quincy and Great Republic left this evening, the former with 400 tons rails for Mound City and other freights for St. Louis. The Great Republic price for St. Louis is twelve cents per 100 lbs., and of course that forces other carriers to take at the same if they want any of the chicken pie. If this ruinous rate is adhered to, I see through the mist of a few trips a red flag afloat on several steamboats.

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THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

The President at a Cabinet Meeting.

Audience to Apache Indians To-day

Preparation of Campaign Documents.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1872.

Cabinet Meeting.

The President attended a Cabinet meeting to-day, at which only routine matters were considered, aside from a few appointments decided upon. The commission of Norman H. Judd, as collector of customs at Chicago will be forwarded to him to-morrow.

Relief in Another Shape.

The President, feeling compelled to veto the *bill for* the relief of J. Milton Best, of Paducah, has recognized his title for remuneration from the government by his appointment as postmaster at Paducah.

The Apache Indians.

To-morrow the President will receive the Apache Indians. General Howard says erroneous statements have been circulated to the effect that these Indians are not warlike and that none of them are influential chiefs. He says that three of the nine are chiefs of warlike bands. The others, though for the most part very peaceful, were brought east upon the theory that it was not good policy to appear to ignore those classes of Indians that had kept on good terms with the government for a long time.

The Whole Story.

The report in circulation that the folders in the Senate document room are constantly employed in preparing Grant campaign documents for the mail needs an addition to make it a fair story. There is a Liberal Republican Committee, organized in the Capitol, occupying a room there, and preparing Greeley documents for the mail. No folding is done for either committee, but whatever any Senator, Democratic or Republican, orders folded of the documents of either committees is folded, and both of the committees enjoy exactly the same facilities. From the Greeley room at present Greeley's letter of acceptance of the Cincinnati platform, and the speeches of Schurz and Sumner are being circulated, all in large numbers.

Dr. Lanahan and the Baltimore Methodists

Twenty-two Methodist churches of Baltimore and vicinity are represented in the movement to give Dr. Lanahan a complimentary reception upon his return from New York.

Retiring Regent.

Miss Cunningham, for a long time Regent of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, will retire from that position in a few days. Col. Hollingsworth, of Georgetown, has been appointed Superintendent.

THE TURF.

Long Branch Races—Longfellow Beats Harry Bassett Easily.

LONG BRANCH, July 2.—The attendance at the races to-day was immense. The first race, for Hopeful stakes, half mile dash for two year olds, was won by Morris's Mollie Jackson, Tom Bowling second and Asteroid third; time 51½ seconds. The second race was for a purse of $600, mile heats, all ages; the first horse to receive $450, second $100 and third $50. Seven horses entered, John Harper's Littleton, F. M. Hall's John Merryman, D. McDaniel's Abdel Korez, D. Sweet's Skylock, J. Bassett's Hunt, Davis's Piedmont, Coffin and Lawrence's Lochiel and John McCormack's Belle Aitken. The following is the summary: Littleton 3, 1, 1; Lochiel 1, 2, 2; Abdelkarez 2, 3, drawn; time, 1:45, 1:45, 1:49.

The great race of the day was for the Monmouth cup, a dash of two miles and a half mile, which had twelve nominations of fifty dollars each, play or pay, added to a purse of $1,500, the second to receive $300 and the third $200 out of the stakes. At the sale of pools Bassett brought $1,800 and Longfellow $1,000. Subsequently Bassett brought $2,000 and Longfellow $1,200.

The *Herald* kindly furnishes the western press the following from its veteran turf reporter, Mr. Joseph Elliott: The great event of the day was the champion race for the Monmouth Cup. Much has been expected. Great time anticipated. The fastest recorded time in this or any other country beaten. But like most of the great champion affairs of this latter day, the crowds who went to it were disappointed by Harry Bassett's conduct in the race. As soon as he was pinched by Longfellow that moment he began to sulk, and when urged by the whip he threw up his tail and acted just as we saw his grandfather Boston act thirty years ago, when he was running the Metairie four mile heats on the Union course, in May, 1842. He acted like the veriest rogue, and was beaten shamefully. When the bell sounded for Harry Bassett and Longfellow to make their appearance a yell was given by the crowd that might have been heard to the sea. Great disappointment was manifested by the multitude until the horses came on the track. When they came there was hailed with louder shouts than before, and every person seemed wild with excitement. Longfellow was the first to make an appearance, and the immense crowd hemmed him in on the quarter stretch. He was soon mounted, and as he entered up past up the stand he received another uncanny screech. Harry Bassett did not favor the people waiting long before he made his appearance, and then another burst of applause greeted him. Both of the champions looked in the finest possible condition. Longfellow took a preliminary canter down the stretch and then came up ready for action. The Kentuckians seemed in ecstacy, but not more jubilant than the backers of Bassett when he galloped slowly up to the Club House and around the upper turn to the half mile pole, the places where the horses had to begin their journey. Longfellow went down the stretch, and around that way to the starting point. When the horses reached the starting place very little time was spent in getting away, and in a few moment the flag fell with Harry Bassett about two lengths in front of Longfellow. The big horse soon took sides with him and they ran close to the three-quarter pole; they entered the home stretch with their heads together. Bassett on the inside. Longfellow was not to be passed so easily. The first quarter of a mile was run in twenty-six and three-quarter seconds. Coming up the home stretch Longfellow's jockey was pulling his horse with all his might, while Harry Bassett seemed to be running under free rein. They passed the stand with their heads parallel, making the half mile in 0:51 seconds. The inside position gave half a length advantage to Bassett, but when they were at the quarter pole there was no apparent difference between them. The time at this point was 1:18. Going down the back stretch they were yoked, running side to side to the one-mile pole. This finished the full mile between them and they had made the distance in 1:44. Leaving there the pace was kept up, and they rattled around the lower turn head and head. Longfellow being pulled hard all the time by Harper's darkey. They reached three-quarter pole everything together that it was impossible to distinguish the difference between them. The mile and a quarter had been made in 2:10, and as the horses dashed up the home stretch the pace seemed to be considerably accelerated. When nearing the stand at the finish of the mile and a half, Longfellow was given his head and in an instant he was a length ahead of Bassett, and then such a shout went up as was never heard before in Monmouth county. The time of the mile and a half was 2:37. Leaving here, for the quarter pole, discovering that the roguish blood of old Boston and his descendants was beginning to show itself, applied the whip to force the horse along, when the villain sulked badly and fell behind. The race was now practically over. Longfellow opened a gap of half a dozen lengths on the upper turn, and as he passed the quarter pole the mile and three-quarters was made in 3:07. Longfellow was then taken in hand, while Bassett was whipped sharply all the way along. At the half-mile pole Longfellow was a dozen lengths ahead. The time of the two miles 3:36). Kentucky's champion had nothing afterward to do but gallop leisurely home, which he did to the great delight of all his backers, and particularly to the Kentuckians, who had followed Longfellow and had bet their bottom dollar on his winning the race. The two and a quarter miles race was made in 4:06), and Longfellow entered home nearly two hundred yards ahead of Bassett, making the two miles and a half in 4:31. It does not seem to us that he is beatable. His owner, Mr. Harper, is so well pleased with him now that he declines selling him at all, and intends taking him back to Kentucky after his engagements in the North and breed him.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Yesterday was the hottest ever known at Eastport, Maine, the thermometer indicating 98 in the shade.

James Warner, a distinguished lawyer, while conversing with his partner in their office in Cincinnati yesterday, was suddenly taken ill and died in a few minutes.

An unknown woman fell from a fifth story window in Cincinnati yesterday, breaking her neck and killing her instantly.

Mrs. Dr. Dameron, whose husband was acquitted at Memphis on Monday for killing Bennett Jones, her seducer, attempted suicide with morphine yesterday, but a stomach pump prevented her design.

G. B. Hacket was sentenced at Memphis yesterday to twelve years in the Tennessee penitentiary for embezzling a large amount of goods from Lowenstein Bros.

Absalom Kemble, Andrew Kemble and Andrew McLeod have been arrested and placed in jail at Celina, Ohio, charged with outraging and murdering Miss Lecore near that place a few days ago.

YESTERDAY an information was made before Alderman Anderson, of the Fouth ward, by Samuel McCallum, who charged W. Anderson with assault and battery in striking him on the head with a bottle and inflicting an ugly wound. The case was compromised on payment of the costs by the defendant. Anna Armstrong entered suit against John Gill for assault and battery. The defendant keeps a saloon on Smithfield street, and Anna was employed by him in the capacity of servant. She alleges that he violently put her out of the saloon and blacked her eye. A cross-suit was also entered by Gill against Anna, charging her with the same offense in striking him with a tumbler.

CITY MATTERS.

THE CASE OF MISS SCHILL.

Conclusion of the Inquest—Verdict of the Jury—A Remarkable Case.

The jury in the case of Miss Louisa Schill, whose death, according to statements made by her, was at first supposed to have been caused in consequence of an outrage perpetrated upon her by Peter Spreyer, met yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, at the Coroner's office, to hear the testimony of the physicians who had been ordered to make the *post mortem* examination. The following evidence was elicited:

Dr. Venn, testified—Was present at the *post mortem* on the body of Miss Louisa Schill, was assisted by Drs. McCann, Snively and McCoy; the cause of death was an abscess of the liver, from which the pus flowed into the abdomen, inflaming the peritoneum; the pus poisoned the blood, producing the symptoms before described.

Dr. McCann, testified—Dr. McCoy and I made the *post mortem*; found an abscess in the liver, which had been ruptured, and the pus poured out among the bowels, producing inflammation. There was no evidence to justify the opinion that death had been caused by rape. Death resulted from inflammation of the peritoneum.

Dr. McCoy, sworn—Was present at the *post mortem*; death was caused by peritonitis, superinduced by a rupture of an abscess in the liver—the contents of pus, having flowed into the cavity of the peritoneum. The rupture of the abscess could not have been produced by rape.

Dr. Snively, sworn—Found an abcess in the left lobe of the liver which had bursted, and the pus was found to have run into the peritoneum, causing inflammation. There was no evidence of a rape having been committed. The woman died from peritonitis. Inflammation would have set in within a few hours after the bursting of the abscess.

Dr. McCann, recalled—The abscess might have been ruptured by a violent struggle, but the woman could not possibly have lived longer that forty-eight hours, perhaps not thirty-six hours.

Dr. Venn, recalled—I think the abscess burst between Saturday and Sunday.

The above is the substance of the testimony adduced. The jury found "that the deceased came to her death from the effects of acute peritonitis, superinduced by the rupture of the abscess of the liver."

As has already been stated, an information was made before Alderman Koenig, charging Spreyer with rape, and he is now under bail for a hearing on Friday next, at which time he will of course be discharged.

This is a somewhat singular case, but in any aspect of it which has yet been presented, there is nothing to justify the belief that the woman had been ravished. The physician's report in connection with the slightest evidence of violence, which is in itself almost conclusive against the presumption that the offence alleged was committed. The girl was not in her right mind at times, although the physicians, therefore, is, that while her mind was affected by the disease, she imagined that she had been abused in the manner stated. Dr. Venn, when asked whether, if she had, in the disturbed condition of her mind, simply imagined that she had been abused, she would have been likely to retain the hallucination in case her reason returned, replied that he could give no opinion on that subject. Mr. Spreyer's previous character, as well as subsequent conduct, are entirely consistent with his innocence, and his situation is a peculiarly unfortunate one. There is some disagreement between the physicians as to the exact cause of death—Dr. Snively holding that this was a case of blood poisoning through absorption of pus, while the other medical gentlemen regard it as a case simply of inflammation of the peritoneum. This, however, is not material, as death was inevitable from the rupture of the abscess. Indeed all agree that the woman could not possibly have lived forty-eight hours after the rupture of the abscess, a fact that also tends to acquit Spreyer, since, if the rupture had taken place in consequence of a struggle with him, she would have died several days sooner than she did. It was on Thursday she told Dr. Venn about the outrage, and gave the time of the occurrence on the Monday previous. Upon the hypothesis of Spreyer's entire innocence, he has in the only case that can be entertained in the light of the testimony as at present adduced, the mystery to be solved is, how the girl could have become the subject of the extraordinary delusion. In this aspect, the case is an interesting one for psychologists.

Some stricture have been indulged in in regard to the conduct of Alerman Koenig in withholding from the press the information charging Spreyer with rape. He states that the reason the information was not given to the public, was was because no one asked for it, and he did not consider himself bound to volunteer it.

A Stranger Robbed.

James C. Crawford and Daniel Ford were arrested yesterday on a charge of robbery, preferred by Charles McDonald. The defendant stated that he had been in this city but a short time, worked in a mill and was looking for a boarding house. Some one directed him to call at the house of a Mrs. Douglass on Twelfth street. He did so, but, as he swears, had no sooner entered the house than one of the defendants knocked him down, while the other robbed him of thirty-seven dollars.

The Mayor deemed the evidence sufficient to hold the accused for trial.

Accident in Sharpsburg.

A workman employed in the Isabella Furnace, at Sharpsburg, met with a painful accident yesterday. While at his employment he stepped into a pot of melted iron with his left foot, which was burned to a cinder. The unfortunate man was removed to his home, and a physician summoned, who, upon examination, found it necessary to amputate the foot. His name has not been ascertained.

For indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW*

THE METROPOLITAN.

What the New Management Has Done for It—The Place to Stop When in New York.

As many of our readers are probably aware, the famous Metropolitan Hotel of New York has recently changed hands, Mr. Tweed, proprietor, Mr. Richard M. Tweed, has appointed Mr. Wm. Wilkinson, for a number of years in charge of the Burnett House of Cincinnati, and more recently superintendent and manager of the St. Nicholas of New York manager, and to say that under his control the house will succeed does not require the gift of prophesy—it is already assured.

"Billy" is an affable gentleman, having hosts of friends every where, among whom are numbered many Pittsburghers who made his acquaintance while at the St. Nicholas. Under the new management the Metropolitan has been thoroughly renovated and is now fitted up in the most elegant style and is complete in all its appointments. Connected with the house is a first class restaurant for the accommodation of those who prefer the European plan. The bar is stocked with the choicest brands of liquors and cigars, and the billiard rooms in connection with the establishment are large, airy and pleasant. Guests will find at this house every comfort and convenience, and will receive every attention that may be desired during their stay. A special feature of this house, in contradistinction to many other New York hotel, is that the servants and waiters employed are colored men. The Metropolitan is in short in every respect one of the finest hotels of the kind in this country, and none who patronize it will have occasion for regret.

A Great Saving.

Messrs. Vogel & Graham, No. 118 Wood street, trunk manufacturers and dealers, by occupying a basement and doing their own work, save a great expense, of which their customers receive the full benefit.

A Word to the Wise.

Liberty avenue has been directed to be opened by Councils, and the contracts for its extension will be under way in a few weeks. This will immeasurably increase the value of intervening property, and it would be well for the many who contemplate investing in real estate to be on the lookout for an eligible location. There are none more desirable or presenting more attractive points than those situated in Mr. G. Stoy's plan of lots, between Penn and Liberty avenues, and Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, immediately opposite the Arsenal grounds. By visiting our office and the map of Pittsburgh, you see that the Sixteenth ward is the center of the great Iron City, commanding all the manufacturing interests and making these Lots the most desirable to purchase, with a certainty of their immediate greatly enhanced value. Maps and plans will be distributed to the public all day during the Penn avenue Fourth of July celebration, and Mr. Stoy will have an office in the orchard immediately opposite the Arsenal grounds on that occasion, where all desired information can be obtained.

Homeopathic Vermifuge.

Sold at the drug stores. Price 25 cents.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool and London.

There are agents who spoil the best interests of the companies, and some companies, from their style of executive management, spoil the good services and best interests of their agents. In the case of the Royal, the rule has always been the happiest accord, satisfactory understanding and harmonious co-operation and union existing between the chief executive officers and agents at home and in the outer-est fields of its Enterprise. This has been pre-eminently the case with regard to the Company's experience in the United States. The introduction and perpetuation for so many years of this superior style of executive management is due to the wise, liberal, large experience, skill and business tact of the late manager, Percy Doxy, Esq., and we are happy to add, his talented successor, Chas. H. Mc-Laren, Esq., has followed the laudable example set by his worthy predecessor. The result of this good understanding and hearty co-operation between the executive staff and their subordinate agents, has raised the institution from the second rank to the first rank to be the second in the United Kingdom. The Royal has, indeed, made good its noble title to the highest position in the world, and at home and abroad, in its dealings with all classes and conditions of its policy holders.

It is unnecessary here to speak of the worthy and high character of the officers of the Royal at No. 56 Wall street, New York; he is too long and favorably known to the readers of the *Herald*, the underwriting and insurance fraternity, to require any complimentary allusions in this place. Suffice it to say that we know of no representative of any other English company who has merited so justly the confidence, esteem and respect of his contemporaries and associates in business, not merely by his uniform, courteous and gentlemanly deportment, but by his promptitude, faithfulness and zeal in carrying out every plan and principal which has from time to time introduced and adopted for the protection and improvement of the business. And we are pleased to add, that Mr. A. B. McDonald is not the *only* representative of the Royal concerning whom a similar statement may be made in point of merit and justice. The agents at Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, San Francisco and Canada bear the same excellent reputation for fair and honorable dealing toward their business associates.

The Royal has now a paid-up cash capital and reserves of $10,000,000; and since the fire in Chicago the Trustees of the New York branch have deposited with the Department at Albany $375,000 in United States bonds, and the total of assets now held for the security of policy holders in the United States, amounting to the handsome sum of $5,181,000. The Royal has justly earned the favorable opinion and extensive patronage of the American public.—*United States Insurance Gazette and Magazine, June, 1872.*

Fourth of July.

The Penn Avenue Improvement Celebration will, should the weather permit, be an imposing affair, and the attendance will no doubt be exceedingly large. During the entire day an office will be kept open in the orchard immediately opposite the Arsenal grounds, in order that persons so desiring can call and examine the map of the Stoy plan of lots, which are located in the Sixteenth ward, and bounded by Penn and Liberty avenues and Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets. A large number of these lots have been sold, but a few remaining to be disposed of will be offered for sale at a future date, due notice of which will be given. They are undoubtedly the most centrally located, and, in every respect, eligible lots in the city, and, since the proposed opening of Liberty avenue has become a fixed fact, will enhance in value with surprising rapidity.

Wanted.

All who desire to combine profit with pleasure to attend the Penn Avenue Fourth of July celebration, and devote an hour to visiting the office of Mr. G. Stoy, which will be located on that day in the orchard a few steps from Penn avenue, immediately opposite the Arsenal grounds, and examining the most eligible plan of lots in the two cities. No property which is now, or can be placed on the market, equals it in the advantageous and central location, beauty of surrounding public and private improvements, facility of access, and convenience to all parts of Pittsburgh. It speaks for itself. Maps and plans will be distributed among the assembled participators in Penn Avenue Celebration on the Fourth. Be sure to go and look at the property.

"The Cheapest Trunk House in the City"

Is the name that has appropriately been given the store of Messrs. Vogel & Graham, No. 118 Wood street.

Cheap Hats

Of every description for summer wear at Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street.

The Stock of Straw Goods

At Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street, which is quite large and altogether the finest ever brought to this city, must be closed out regardless of prices. Now is your time to get bargains.

Straw Hats

Of every conceivable style, at prices which defy competition at the celebrated one price hat house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stone ware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

Fourth of July

Hats at Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street.

Grand Exhibition

Of jewelry and fancy goods of all kinds on the 4th until 3 P. M. at Evans's department store, 59 Fifth avenue.

Strangers

Visiting the city on the 4th should make it an object to visit Evans's department store, as they will be surprised at the display of the goods and prices.

Buy Your Summer Hat

Where the goods are sold cheapest, namely at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s one price hat house, No. 139 Wood street.

A Fine Display

On the 4th of fancy goods and jewelry at Evans's department store, 59 Fifth avenue.

CONTINENTAL RESTAURANT.

Holtzheimer the "Restaurant King" Ahead as Usual.

The Continental Restaurant, Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth avenue, of which that champion of caterers, Col. Wm. Holtzheimer, is the popular proprietor, is always ahead of all competitors in the various matters pertaining to the keeping of a first class establishment for the accommodation of persons who are compelled by their business to "dine out" frequently, and, in fact, for the comfort and convenience of all who can duly appreciate "good living."

If there is any delicacy in the way of food in the market, Holtzheimer is always the first to serve it up. When immense green sea turtles are in season, Holtzheimer is ever first to produce them. He is also in advance of others in that delicious dish—frogs, and he has now a supply of the largest ever brought to the city. We may safely assert that the Continental is one of the best restaurants in the country in every respect. It is centrally located, ranking it the most convenient point for business men. It is kept open day and night, Sundays included, which makes it the most popular resort for all classes. The bill of fare comprises at all times the choicest delicacies in the market, including spring chickens, soft shell crabs, fresh mackerel, Halibut steak, sweet breads, lamb fries—in short, everything to tempt the palate of the epicure. The bar of the Continental is stocked with the finest wines, ales, porter, cigars, etc. Those who desire the best of accommodations, and at the same time enjoy all the dainties that are served at the New Year's Delmonico's, should patronize the "Continental," one door below the post office, Fifth avenue.

Vogel & Graham.

No. 118 Wood street, make the best trunks offered in this market, and undersell all their competitors.

$1 50.

Will buy a boy's linen suit complete at the Boston one price clothing house, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Great Inducements.

Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood stacet, offer the greatest inducements to buyers of straw, goods wholesale or retail.

The Greatest Variety

Of summer hats and the lowest prices are the inducements at Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street.

Evans has a Full Line of Goods

In the way of Fans, Satchels, Jewelry, &c., that he will offer at great bargains until 3 P. M. on the Fourth, at the Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

Unsurpassed,

The stock of straw good at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street. Can't be beat, and the prices are away below those prevailing estewhere.

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Trunks, Valises, &c.

A fine assortment at the lowest possible prices at Vogel & Graham's, No. 118 Wood street. Give them a call.

Where to Get Your Photographs Taken.

All persons wanting photographs of themselves or any member of their families, should call on Mr. Jas. Rosenberger, at his photograph parlors, No. 70 Fifth avenue, nearly opposite the Postoffice, where they will be waited upon by competent artists and where they will always find it cool and pleasant during the sultry weather. For the accommodation of those who may desire to visit the parks during our National holiday, Mr. Pearson will keep open all day during the Fourth. As Mr. Pearson has the reputation of taking excellent pictures, those who desire to get their "countenfit presented" during the Fourth, should give him a call. Come early and bring your children with you.

Evans

Has decided for the benefit of the general public to keep open on the 4th until 3 P. M. Free exhibition at the Department Store.

Independence Day

At the Department Store. New and attractive goods at the lowest figures, at 59 Fifth avenue.

Don't Attend the Carnival

On the Fourth without first buying a summer hat at Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street.

Evans has Made Every Preparation for the Fourth

Parties wishing anything in his line would do well to pay a visit to his store at 59 Fifth avenue.

The Fourth in all its Glory

At Evans's Department Store, where all the prices are marked in plain figures.

In Style and Prices

Of summer hats the one price house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street, takes the lead.

Summer Clothing.

One of the finest assortments of neat, stylish, durable and well made summer garments ever brought to this city, is now on exhibition at the Boston one price clothing store, No. 95 Smithfield street. The prices are the lowest that can, by any possibility, be obtained for similar goods anywhere in the city. If you want any clothing, gents' furnishing goods, Don't fail to call upon Mr. Rossiter, the Superintendent of this house, and have him show you the goods.

DIED.

FRAZER—Infant son of the Rev. S. R. and Lucie Frazer, aged 1 year, 4 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place from their residence, No. 15 Franklin street, at 4 P. M. To-day.

MASON—Suddenly, on Monday, EDITH MASON, daughter of Hon. J. L. and Mrs. I. Mason, aged four years.

Funeral Wednesday, July 3d, at 4 P. M.

CARRIAGES $2. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,

UNDERTAKER.

117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Pittsburgh Opera House

FLETCHER & GOTTHOLD.....Lessees and Managers.
DUTREZ & BENEDICT.....Proprietors.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,

COMMENCING

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 1st.

Grand Fourth of July and Saturday Matinees, excelling and defying competition, by the fabulous

DUTREZ & BENEDICT'S

New Orleans Gigantic Minstrels,

Of twenty years' organization. The great chief Monarchs of Minstrelsy, composed of a Royal retinue of ten in Twentieth Annual successful Tour, introducing the Peerless Brilliants, Queens of Song and Dance, the finest, reliable, and largest complete Troupe in existence. An array of talent unsurpassed and unapproached. Prices of admission, 50c. Parquette and Reserved Seats, 75c. Gallery, 25c. Matinee 25 and 50c.

CHAS. H. KEESHIN, General Agent.

POSITIVELY

No Postponement!

THE

Grand Concert

AND

DISTRIBUTION OF LOTS

WILL

Positively Take Place,

AS ADVERTISED, ON

July 4th, 1872.

300 BEAUTIFUL

BUILDING LOTS

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED

By a Committee Selected by the Audience.

Tickets, One Dollar.

GEO. H. SHANAFELT,

GENERAL MANAGER.

72 THIRD AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

From the Earliest Ages

Scrofula has been the bane and, as it were, the curse of mankind. In the Bible it is called Leprosy, translated. In a variety of King's Evil, and still later it but later it got its present name of Scrofula, which is a term given to a mild form, or where the disease descends from one generation to another. Moses, in the 13th chapter of Leviticus, lays down very explicit rules for distinguishing between those sores which are proofs of the actual existence of Leprosy, and those sores which arise from other impurities of the blood, so terrible and loathsome that had it been considered then that a person known to be infected with it would not be allowed to mix with society. The Jews regarded it as a divine infliction, and believed there was no cure for it. It was then the sins of youth or a deviation from the paths of virtue were punished as long as life lasted. Happily in our day, the science of medicine has been developed, the great scourge, Consumption finds a remedy, the disease is stripped of its terror by the use of the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUBUES, and the victim of Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Tetter, &c., can be restored to sound health in a few weeks. That there are thousands now whose conditions are as bad as we have drawn the dark ages we are well aware. Many are afraid to find a cure as well as the disease. To all such the Samaritan's Root and Herb Jubues will prove a happy boon, eradicating the poisons from the blood, and making the complexion bright and healthy. A few bottles will remove pimples or blotches, thereby doing away with cosmetics and powders. ROOT AND HERB JUICES, $1 25 per bottle. Sent by Express to any address.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, Agent for Pittsburgh.

WHEAT—

A FEW CARS

CHOICE WHEAT,

To arrive. For sale by

DANIEL WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET

ADVERTISED LETTERS—Official List.

July 3d, 1872—List No. 25.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

Adams Mrs L
Agnew Lottie
Anderson Katie C
Axton Sarie M
Baker Mrs Mary A
Baker Anton
Bell E in Beth
Blake Mrs Erma
Breasig e Mrs E
Brown Mrs Becka A
Brown Edmond
Brook- Mrs Mary H
Burtt Melissa
Bush Susan
Butsart Mrs
Cady Mary
Chambers Mrs L
Clark Margaret
Clark Mary
Clark Lizzie J
Calhoun H
Cosgrove Jane
Cross Mary A
Cuney Clara
Coyle Sarah
Curry Mrs Ann
Dales Eliza
Deter Mrs M
Debolt Pauline
Dodd Mrs Annie
Dunn
Durst Ella
Duncan Rebecca W
Dulia Jane C
Edwards Jennie
Edgerton Mrs
Flint Mary J
Fagan Mary
Fagan Elizabeth
Fagan Hetty
Finley Ella
Ford Annie
Giffin Kate
Grey Legra
Hazen Mrs Susan
Heath Annie
Hanna Mrs D W
Hep Josephine
Hemp Margaret
Hesbolt Mary A
Hollandshead M
Hollingshead Mary
Hornish Mrs Mary
Heine

Hubbard Mrs E D
Jon s Martha
Jon s Mrs Henri-etta
Jones Naomi
Kay Maggie
Kilpatrick Mrs M Martha
Kane Ella
Kapp Clara
Kantz Katherine
Lee Mrs Mary
Livers Annie
Leak Mary Ann
Lee Fanny
Lewis Mrs Mary E. 2
Liepitt Mrs G
Logan He en
Low Mrs Francis
Lowry Mrs Louisa
Lones Hannah
Maxwell Mrs H
Maynard E I
Majors Mrs Agnes
Mellon Lavern
Megraw Mrs T
Miller Nancy
Myers Mary
Mahaffey Maggie
Moody Mrs M J
Memmel Kate
Monell Kate
Morgan Mrs Maria W
Morrison Miss, for
Morgenroth Mrs R
McGafferty Mrs
McGinnis
McCleary Miss
McConnell Elvira
McCurry Mary
McKamy Mrs S J
McGill Catharine
McIlvaine
Neely Susie
Norton Jennie
O'Hara Mrs Eliza-beth
O'Neil Mrs Mary J
Parker Mrs Fred
Parker Mrs
Patton Mrs M A

Proctor Mrs Mary J
Rodgan M
Reid Mrs Jane
Reid Mrs Laura M
Rough Maria
Robinson Barbara
Rice Lizzie
Rowels Mrs Clara
Ream Mrs Sarah
Rump Catharine
Russell Mary C
Sackett Louisa C
Salisbury Mrs M K
Schofield Mrs G
Scott Jennie
Scott M R
Scantmore Hannah
Sharp Katie
Sherry Barbara
Shepherd Vinnie
Sherman Maggie
Smith Alice
Shively Marilla
Shryock Ida B
Stephenson Mag-gie
Slavin Mrs Jane
Snider Mrs Jane E
Smedly Mary J
Snapps Mrs Kate
Spotts Mrs Eliza-beth
Sloan Mrs Mary J
Sterling Sarah J
Satterens Mollie
Stokes Mrs Eliza
Shores Mrs M A
Tanner Mrs
Thompson Mrs M
Thomas Mrs Annie
Tuohey Mrs John
Towne d Mrs M
Wagner Mrs An-nie M E
Washington Sarah
Williams Henri-etta
Winger Mrs Ollis
Young Mrs Agnes
Young Kate A
Zollinger Mrs Mar-garet

GENTLEMEN'S LIST

WEDNESDAY, July 3, 1872.

Adams Rohl A 9
Adams Smith
Adams Jn W P
Adams David
Ames & Co 2 W
Ashton Jas
Ahern Dr
Ackard Ferry
Allenbrand H
Arthur G W
Alden Farrelly
Anthony T R
Aten Jos
Audt C S
Athey Dr
Anderson Asa
Astale Wilson
Authers D
Aust n R G
Bable Bill
Bailey Frank G
Baker Chas H
Baker Jno
Bainbridge A
Ball & Brosen
Bailey Nim
Babcock S F
B B F Pub
Baer W
Baldwin
Baldinger & Co
Backer Wm
Babbitt & Co J D
Barber D
Barker Dani
Bailey Jas C
Barry John
Barr Jno
Barr Wm N
Bailey A
Bashard Jno
Bernhard
Bear Lewis
Bilger Conrad
Bage Simon
Bailey M
Bailey C H
Bates Anton
Beat y Alex P
Bennett C W 2
Bennett W S
Bell Jno T
Bense Jas M
Bell Jno
Bizzel Jn H
Black Jno
Black Peter
Black Daniel
Blair Wilson
Blackwell Wilson
Bloom Jno
Bowman Jno
Boyle Jno
Boyd Jno
Boyd Jno
Boyd

SUPPLEMENT.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1872.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM SIBERIA.

Escape of exiles from Siberia are very rare. The most recent, as well as one of the most remarkable, took place in 1846. Its hero was M. Rufin Piotrowski, a Pole, who having taken part in the revolt of 1831, left his native land, and, after residing in Paris for many years, ventured to return as the emissary of his exiled countrymen. Passing himself as one Catharo, a native of Malta, and a teacher of languages, he remained about nine months in Kamienlec, in Podolia, where being recognized as a Pole, he was arrested December 31, 1843, and after a short trial was sent to Siberia. There he was herded with convicts of the lowest order, and forced to perform the most arduous and repulsive labor under the superintendent, who was himself a common felon. Cherishing hopes of escape, he studiously avoided quarreling with his keepers, lest he should be scourged with the knout, for he determined to resist the infliction of corporal punishment at the hazard of his own life or of others. His industry and general good behavior were rewarded by his being employed at a desk in the counting-house of the government distillery at Ekaterinski Zavod. This office was frequented by numerous travelers, who came either to sell grain or buy spirits, and among them were peasants, townspeople, traders, Russians, Tartars, Jews and Kirghiese. By making Inquiries of these men he acquired an intimate knowledge of the various parts of Siberia, which was of great value in forming his plan of escape. His condition was also improved by being allowed to leave the barracks, where he was herded with the vilest felons and lived in a cabin with two of his countrymen. H s new quarters, though far from comfortable, were infinitely better than the old, though the constant presence of a guard of soldiers whom he and his friends had to pay for watching over them, was by no means satisfactory.

Though now in the possession of unusual privileges, and esteeming himself fortunate when compared with many of his brethren, doomed to labor with their feet heavily ironed, in the mines of Nertchinsk, under the lash of cruel taskmasters, yet such was his desire for freedom that he determined to attempt to recover it even at the risk of being scourged with the knout, and immured in the mysterious dungeons of Akatouia. About this time the emperor Nicholas issued a decree which aggravated the condition of exiles to Siberia. Commissions visited the penal settlements and proposed new measures of severity, and, in order to satisfy the suspicious despotism of the Czar, it was deemed desirable to curtail the privileges granted to some of the prisoners, and oblige them to live in the barracks with the other convicts. All this made Piotrowski persist in the project of escape which he had meditated for a time.

After carefully considering the different ways of leaving the Russian empire, he decided to take the road to the north, across the Ural Mountains and the steppes of Petchora and Archangel. This being the most unfrequented, was, for that reason only, the safest route. It was also the shortest, for among the numerous foreign vessels at Archangel a political refugee would probably find some means of deliverance. After obtaining all the information possible about the manners and customs of the people on this route, he took the precaution also to acquire knowledge in regard to the other directions in which chance or fate might lead him. To collect the necessary articles for the dangerous journey took a good deal of time and trouble. The most important of these was a passport, of which there are two kinds in use in Siberia; one being a mere pass, good only for comparatively short distance, and for a very limited time; and the other, a much more important document, known as the plakatsy, issued only by the high authorities, upon stamped paper. Both of these he succeeded in forging; the latter by appropriating a piece of stamped paper from the office, and affixing to it a capital seal, with arms of the Czar, which he procured for a few rubles from one of the convicts, who was a skilful counterfeiter.

The next step was to transform himself into a native of the country, a "unan of Siberia" (Shirski tchelovick) as they say in Russia. His beard had been purposely allow d ogrow for a long time, so that it had reached a proper length, and after many attempts he succeeded in obtaining a Siberian wig made of sheepskin, with the wool inside, worn in the country to keep out the intense cold. This disguise was so complete as to defy recognition extremely improbable. The money remaining after the purchase of these articles was only one hundred and eighty rubles (about two hundred francs), a small sum for so long a journey, and destined by an unlucky accident to become still smaller. Though well aware of the difficulties and dangers of his journey, he had from conscientious motives done something to increase them. As his communications to his brethren in Poland had resulted in endangering their safety, he made a vow not to ask for help, protection, or advice from any one, till he had passed beyond the dominions of the Czar. This determination he adhered to under the most trying circumstances.

By the last day of January his preparations were completed. The time of starting seemed particularly favorable, from the fact that one of the great fairs peculiar to Eastern Russia was soon to be held at Terbite at the foot of the Ural Mountains. Amid the multitude of travelers on the road there seemed little chance of tracking a fugitive; so, profiting by this circumstance, he set out on the 9th of February, 1846. He had put on three shirts, one of which, being colored, hung over the trousers, Russian fashion, and a thick cloth waistcoat. Over these was a small bernouse of sheepskin, well greased with tallow, reaching to the knees. He also wore large riding-boots, well tarred, and a sash of white, red, and black worsted, tied round the waist. On his wig was placed a red velvet cap, trimmed with fur, such as is worn by a well-to-do Siberian peasant on holidays, or by a traveling merchant. Besides these, he was well wrapped in a large pelisse, the collar of which, being turned up and tied by a red handkerchief, served the double purpose of keeping out the cold and hiding his face. He carried a bag in his hand, containing a second pair of boots, a fourth shirt, a pair of blue trousers, such as are usually worn in the country in summer, some bread and some dried fish. In the leg of his right boot he had concealed a large dagger. His money, which was in notes of four or five rubles, was placed in his waistcoat; and in his hands, which were covered with stout skin gloves with the hair outside, he held a strong, knotted stick.

Thus equipped, he stole away at night from the settlement of Ekaterinski-Zavod by a cross-road. It was freezing very hard, and the flying sleet glistened in the moonbeams. The Irtish, his Rubicon, was soon passed, and, hurrying along the road to Tara, he wondered how far he could get before day-break, when his escape would be discovered, and what would become of him afterward.

Hardly had he crossed the Irtish when he heard the sound of a sledge coming up behind him. Though somewhat alarmed he determined to wait for the nocturnal traveler, and, as happened more than once on his dangerous journey, what he dreaded as a peril became an unexpected means of escape. The peasant driving the sledge asked where he was going, and being bound for the same place, agreed to take him to Tara for fifty kopeks (ten sous). A half hour's rapid drive brought them to Tara, where Piotrowski, leaving his guide, went up to the first post-ing-house, and, calling loudly through the windows in Russian fashion, asked if he could get any horses to take him to the fair at Irbite. In a few moments a bargain was struck, and the horses were ready and harnessed to a sledge. To the question of the ikneeper where he came from, he replied that he was the clerk of a merchant in Tomsk, that his master had gone on before him to the fair at Irbite, and, having had to stay behind to attend to some matters of his own, he was now very late, and, fearing his employer would be angry, offered to pay the man something extra if he would drive quickly.

The peasant whistled, and the horses start off at full speed. Suddenly the sky became overcast and the snow fell so thickly that the driver lost his way. After wandering about in all directions, they were obliged to halt and pass the night in the forest. As they were only four leagues from Ekaterinski Zavod, Piotrowski was in great anxiety, expecting every moment to hear the hells of the troika which was sent in pursuit of him. At daybreak they started again, and found the right road, to the great delight of the fugitive. Remembering, however, how his countryman, Colonel Wysocki, was given up to the gendarmes by his guide after being detained a night in the forest, he still felt considerable uneasiness. Fortunately, these suspicions were unfounded. The peasant took him to a friend's house, where he got some tea, and was provided with fresh horses to continue his journey. Thus going on, changing horses at moderate prices, he arrived late at night at a village called Soldatskaia, where, not having change enough to pay the driver, he went with him to an inn where there happened to be a number of drunken men—for it was near the end of the carnival. Taking two or three bank-notes from under his waistcoat, intending to get them changed by the landlord, a movement of the crowd pushed him back from the table on which his papers were placed, and they were seized and carried off in an instant. It was in vain that he made his loss known; the thief was not to be found and, as the Pole was afraid to summon the police, he had to be resigned to misfortune. The loss of forty-five rubles was itself a serious matter, but what alarmed him still more was the disappearance of two papers of the utmost importance; one being a list of the towns and villages through which he must pass on the way to Archangel, and the other the passport, on stamped paper, that he had been so unmoved trouble to procure. Thus, on the first day of his flight, he had lost a quarter of his money savings, the paper which was to have been his guide, and the plakatsy, which only document capable of disarming the suspicions of curious people. He was in despair.

The reflection, however, that it was too late to go back, that his fate would be the same wherever captured, and that every step brought him nearer to freedom, now urged him on.

Striking into the high road to Irbite, he mingled with the swarm of travelers going to or returning from the fair, and the thought of the difficulty of being discovered amid this vast crowd gave him renewed courage. On the third day of his flight, not with tanding the delay in the forest, he reached the gates of Irbite, when he was startled by the voice of the watch shouting: "Halt, and show your passport!" Luckily he added, in a low tone: "Give me twenty kopeks, and through with you."

This opportune modification of the harsh law in his favor was very gratifying to his Piotrowski, who quickly paid the required sum and passed through the gates.

After spending one night at Irbite, he left the town by a different way from that which he entered it, without being questioned by the sentry. The expenses of the journey and losses by theft having reduced his money to seventy-five rubles (about eighty francs), he was obliged to set out on foot. It was a very severe winter, and, though the weather moderated a little on the morning of his departure from Irbite, the snow fell so thick that it was difficult to make any headway. About noon, however, the storm abated, and traveling became easier. The fugitive generally avoided villages, but, if it were necessary to cross one, he walked through as if he belonged in the neighborhood and needed no information. Even when in great doubt as to the right road to take he only ventured to inquire at the last house of a hamlet. When hungry he took a piece of frozen bread from his bag and ate it while walking along or sitting at the foot of a tree in a remote part of the forest, and slaked his thirst at one of the holes made in the ice by the people of the country for the purpose of watering their cattle. Sometimes, however, he had to content himself with letting snow melt in his mouth.

The first day's tramp after leaving Irbite was very hard, and the evening found him completely exhausted. His fatigue was increased by the heavy clothes he had worn, but he was afraid to put on lighter ones at night he adopted the method used by the Ostiaks in their deserts of ice, making a bed in the thickest part of the forest by hollowing a deep hole under a snow-heap. He awoke next morning in a half-frozen condition, but, by vigorous walking and running, succeeded in quickening his sluggish circulation. A blinding snow-storm soon set in which made him lose his way, and after wandering about in the deep drifts all day, he found the right road at night fall.

Exhausted with fatigue, he ventured to ask for a night's lodging at a small house on the out-skirts of a village. The request was granted. He represented himself as a woodman r m Tobolsk, on his way to the iron foundry at Bohotole, among the Ural Mountains, in search of employment. Though taking every precaution to avoid suspicion, he was not successful, and the sight of the linen he had tried to dry made the woman of the house think him too well dressed for an artisan.

Hardly had he got to sleep when he was awoke by three persants, who asked to see his passport. After disputing their right make such a demand, he finally showed them his only remaining pass, which could not have imposed on any official, but the sight of the seal satisfied these ignorant peasants, who excused themselves for troubling him by the not very comforting assurance that they had mistaken him for an escaped convict. The rest of the night passed off quietly, but, realizing as he did in the morning the danger of asking for shelter, he determined to depend for the future wholly on his bed scooped in the ground in Ostiak fashion. In his long journey over the Ural Mountains Wchki-Ostiong, after leading from the middle of February to the beginning of April, he had to content himself with this primitive way of sleeping. Only three or four times did he find a shelter for the night in some lonely hut, being forced to do so by utter exhaustion after fifteen or twenty days' tramp in the forest, which made him almost forgetful of all but what he did. All the o her nights were passed in the scooped-out hole in the earth, in the natural hollows formed at the foot of great trees, or on mounds where the thickly-falling snow soon formed a warm covering, which, however, was not easily thrown off in the morning. By degrees he became so accustomed to this way of sleeping that he used to find himself at night going into the thickest part of the forest as to an inn, though at other times the same life was almost unbearable. The absence of any human habita ion, the want of hot food, and even of frozen bread, which was sometimes his only nourishment for days together, brought before him, in all their horrible reality, the two hideous spectres called Cold and Hunger. At such times he dreaded most the sudden fits of drowsiness which came over him, for they seemed like premonitions of death, and he struggled against them with his little remaining strength. The craving r hot food was sometimes so strong that it was very difficult for him to refrain from going into some hut to beg for a little Siberian turnip-soup.

The solemn silence brooding over the vast expanse of snow and ice in these forest solitudes, only broken by the cracking of the stones from the intensity of the cold, had a spectral effect on the mind of the weary traveler, who yet thought Nature ever in her rich magnificence never looked like presentiments of death, and he struggled against them with his little remaining strength. The craving r hot food was sometimes so strong that it was very difficult for him to refrain from going into some hut to beg for a little Siberian turnip-soup.

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Not daring to submit to this ordeal, and making several unsuccessful attempts to reach the outward bound vessels, he sorrowfully relinquished his long-cherished plan of escape by water. As his stay in the town after the departure of the pilgrims for the Holy Isle had already excited surprise, he took the road for Onega as a pilgrim, who having visited the holy images of Solovetsk, was going to Kiev "to salute the sacred bones." On arriving at Vytegra, he was accosted on the quay by a peasant, who inquired where he was going. Learning that he was a *bohomolets* on a pilgrimage to Novgored, the rustic offered to take him in his boat to St. Petersburg, and by helping at the oar, he obtained his food and passage free. On reaching the capital of the Czar, he felt great anxiety about a lodging place, as well as fear of detection by the police. Fortunately, a poor old peasant woman whom he had befriended on the passage said to him, as he was about to step on shore:

"Just stay with me; I have sent word to my daughter, and she will soon be down to fetch me, and will show you where you can get a cheap lodging."

After waiting a long time in suspense in the boat, momentarially expecting to be asked for his papers, the old woman's daughter arrived. Helping her to carry a trunk, he trudged along behind her mother, who carried on her head the empty jar that had contained her food. They went through an endless number of streets and lanes, and at last reached a wretched lodging-house, where he felt himself tolerably secure. Being still fearful of trouble about his passport, he inquired what were the necessary formalities to be observed. The landlady looked at his shabby little pass, and, observing the seal, for she could not read, asked him how long he intended to remain.

Learning that he only expected to stay four or five days, she told him it would be better not to go to the police, for they had become so exacting that they required the landlady to accompany every new-comer, and she declared she could not spare the time to wait her turn among the crowd at the Prefecture.

The next day he went up and down the bank of the Neva, furtively scanning the placards on the different steamers, giving their time of departure—for a Russian passant is not supposed to know how to read. At last he saw an announcement, in large letters, placed near the mast of one of the steamers, that this vessel was to leave for Riga the next morning. A man was walking the deck with his red shirt worn over his trousers, *a la Russe*, but, not daring to enter into conversation, the Pole stood and gazed wistfully at him. In the meantime it was getting late, when suddenly the man with the red shirt looked up and said:

"Do you happen to want to go to Riga? If you do, come with me."

"Certainly, I want to go," replied Piotrowski; "but how can a poor man like me go in the steamer? It costs a good deal, and is not for such as I am."

"Why not? Come along. We shan't ask much for a *moujik* like you?"

"How much?"

The sum mentioned was so small that it really astonished the Pole.

"Well, will that suit you? Why do you still hesitate?"

"I only arrived to-day, and I must have my passport looked to by the police."

"But the police will detain you three days, and the boat starts to-morrow morning."

"What can I do, then?"

"Why, leave without having it looked at."

"But suppose I get into trouble."

Fool! Have you got your passport with you? Let me see it."

Piotrowski drew from his pocket the pass-ticket, carefully wrapped in a silk handkerchief, after the fashion of Russian peasants; but without taking the trouble to look at it, the man said:

"Come here to-morrow morning at seven, and if I am not here, wait for me; now be off with you."

The fugitive returned joyfully to his lodging-, and punctually kept his appointment the next morning. Steam was already up. The man perceived him, but only said: "Give me your money, and go." He went away, but immediately returned with a yellow ticket, of the meaning of which the disguised Pole pretended to be ignorant.

"Well," said the man, "do your tongue, moujik, and let me manage this affair."

The bell rang three times; the passengers hurried aboard; Piotrowski was shoved after them by his new acquaintance, and the ship moved off. He thought he was in a dream.

On board the steamer he played his part as a moujik so well as to make a German traveler, who saw him breakfasting on a bit of tra d and onion say to another, "That is a Russian of the lowest class, and must be obliged him to take refuge in the first-class cabin, an elderly Russian lady charged him with corrupting the air. Two young Poles were the only persons who showed any interest in him. But he dared not betray his secret even to them.

After reaching Riga he assumed the character of a *stchetnnik*, or Russian peasant, employed by merchants to buy dogs' leathers. This allowed him to make many inquiries on the road. He still traveled on foot, and, as it was now July, slept with comfort in the woods and cornfields. Exchanging his thick winter clothing for the blue summer suit which he brought from Siberia, he still wore, notwithstanding the warm weather, the distinctive garment of the Russian peasant—the little bernouse of sheepskin. After passing through Lithuania, where he learned from a Russian soldier the precautions taken by the authorities to prevent fugitives and smugglers from crossing the frontier into Prussia, he decided to make the attempt in the daytime. When nearly over the line he was discovered and fired upon by the sentries, but succeeded in effecting his escape, and took refuge in a wood. Being now in Prussia, he cut off his beard, and with it all the characteristic marks of a Russian peasant, effected a new transformation. He passed himself off as a French cotton spinner returning from Brussels. After a fatiguing journey on foot he arrived safely at Konigsberg. There he found a vessel which was to sail on the following day for Elbing, and determined to spend the night in the open air. But for the falling snow soon formed a warm covering, which, however, was not easily thrown off in the morning. By degrees he became so accustomed to this way of sleeping that he used to find himself at night going into the thickest part of the forest as to an inn, though at other times the same life was almost unbearable. The absence of any human habita ion, the want of hot food, and even of frozen bread, which was sometimes his only nourishment for days together, brought before him, in all their horrible reality, the two hideous spectres called Cold and Hunger. At such times he dreaded most the sudden fits of drowsiness which came over him, for they seemed like premonitions of death, and he struggled against them with his little remaining strength. The craving r hot food was sometimes so strong that it was very difficult for him to refrain from going into some hut to beg for a little Siberian turnip-soup.

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"Just stay with me; I have sent word to my daughter, and she will soon be down to

WANTED—A MINISTER.

Thriftyville wants a minister. They are looking far and near to find one; but they want the "right man." Thriftyville is not one of your old, effete, worn-out places. It is a place grown up quickly, on Rapid river in the beautiful valley of Eureka. It is a very important place—standing directly over the center of the earth, so that if a hole were dug, and a stone dropped into it, it would pass through the very center of this great world. It has a growing population, and boasts of "a circle of very intelligent people." Moreover, it seems to be "the center of a great moral influence," and it now wants a minister second to none. They want to get the society out of debt, to repair the old wastes which time has already made in their half-built sanctuary, to gather in the young, to "draw" a full house, and to make the concern every way prosperous and respectable, and easy to support.

Now for the qualifications desired. They are so few and simple, that "the right man" probably stands at your elbow.

He must be a man of mature in intellect, and ripe in experience—and yet so young that all the young people will rush after him.

He must be quick, ardent, flashing, nervous in temperament, so that he can kindle quick and burn bright; prompt, ready, and wide-awake—and yet a man of the most consummate prudence, whose nerves shall never be unstrung nor out of tune.

He must be a man of great burning zeal, so that he can startle, arouse and kindle and move the congregation—and yet so cautious, so cool, that he is always safe, calm, self-possessed, unperturbed.

He must have the power to awaken and arouse the church—and yet be so judicious that he can make a difference between the chaff and the wheat, and let none but real converts into the fold.

He must be strong and original in the pulpit, and bring nome but beaten oil there—and yet be a learner to receive any call, any interruption, be prepared for every occasion, and like the town pump, never sneking for water, or giving out dry.

He must be a workman who shall go down deep into mines of truth, and quarry out its pillars, and set them up, and make men come and wrestle around them—and yet the most gifted man in light conversation, and on all that floats in the every-day world around him.

He must have health so that his body never wearies, his nerves never quiver—a real specimen of muscular Christianity, and yet be a hard, severe thinker, a close reasoner, and a most diligent student, getting his books from any quarter.

He must be poor in this world's goods, to show that money is not his object, and so that he can sympathize with the poor, and so that he can't help feeling humble and dependent—and yet be family famish in the most hospitable, and entertain more company than any other in town; his children must be respectfully dressed; he must give away more, and more cheerfully, than any man in the place, not even excepting Esquire Rich himself; and his family must be models, in all respects, for the community.

He must be a man who can remain three years, and his congregation must hear the same voice, on the same subject, several times each week—and yet he must come every time, as originally, as fresh, as glowing, as if were doing it once a year.

He must be able to live in a glass house, always acting in public, coming in contact with all sorts of men and of prejudices, so original that all will respect and fear him—and yet never old, eccentric, morose, repulsive, or awkg in manners. He should have also the holy attributes of an angel, with the sympathies, the gentleness, and softness of the little child.

He must be always ready, lofty, keyed up to the best possible pitch—and yet so calm in spirit, and word, and look, that nothing can disturb his repose.

He must never preach so that the people are not prepared in him when they have a stranger in their pew, or so that the echo of his sermon shall not come back when he goes abroad—and yet every sermon must be so heard-fit that the young people will admire it, and wonder over it, and the little child can carry it all home, and repeat it to her grandmother.

His wife must be the model of all models. She must be young and handsome, but not indiscreet or vain. She must be worthy of the admiration of all the people, and yet think she is the humblest. She must watch, and discip ine, and prune, and lead, and make her husband the embodiment of all excellence, but she must never be aware of her power. She must be overbearing. She must be the model of a lady, have a fair face and white hands, though compelled to do all the work of her family. She must be ready to meet everybody with a smile, take her part, Boston, New York, Philadelphia; and also in the month of June that our temperature was but three degrees lower than that of Philadelphia, 1872 did. 9 min. which led the list. This was also true of the year 1870. When it is remembered that April, May and June are the roofing months, these facts are of special significance to the agriculturist, who are contemplating a move westward. CLIMATE.

LETTER FROM ST. PAUL, MINN.

Peculiarities of Climate in the Northwest.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 23, 1872.

In days of yore many-sided knowledge could only be obtained by travel. In these last days the newspaper does the travel for us, bringing to us, if with less pleasure, certainly with less of discomfort and expense the needed information. In the former time when travelers were few, and newspapers less comprehensive, this North-western country, which "Nation" designates the "Seat of Empire," was looked upon as a hyperborean region. Now, thanks to the light which the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad renders a necessity, and the records kept by the United States Signal Office, it has proved to a demonstration that this is a favored region, enjoying the same climate in summer and winter, without any of those features which so mar the enjoyment of life in lower latitudes.

Helena, in Montana, is but a few hundred feet below the highest point on the line of the Northern Pacific, and last winter was the coldest ever known in Montana, yet to the surprise of all, the Signal office at Washington reports that the average temperature of that city (latitude 46½ degrees) for December, January, February and March of that winter was the same as that of Philadelphia, although the latter city is 4,200 feet lower, and 400 miles farther south. That it was for the same period four degrees warmer at Helena than at Chicago, and only four degrees colder than at Louisville, Ky., while during the month of February, it was much warmer at the former city than at either Philadelphia, Louisville, St. Louis or Washington, and during March nine degrees warmer than at Washington and Baltimore.

The greatest cold of the past winter at Kalama, Washington Territory, the general Puget Sound terminus of the Northern Pacific, was fourteen degrees above zero, while its average winter temperature was several degrees warmer than at Louisville or Baltimore. Rich himself, and his family must be models, in all respects, for the community.

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STEAM TWICE A WEEK TO AND FROM EUROPE.

INMAN LINE.

Full Powered Clyde Built Iron Steamships.

CITY OF ANTWERP,	CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF BALTIMORE,	CITY OF CHESTER,
CITY OF BRISTOL,	CITY OF NEW YORK
CITY OF BROOKLYN,	CITY OF PARIS,
CITY OF BRUSSELS,	CITY OF RICHMOND,
CITY OF GLASGOW,	CITY OF WASHINGTON.

From Pier 45, North River, New York, EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$75 00 gold.
Steerage to Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or Derry.....30 00
Prepaid Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry, through to Pittsburgh.....$80 00 U. S. currency

Apply to JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway, New York.
WM. BINGHAM, 122 Smithfield street; or THOMAS T. BINGHAM, 47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street.

Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

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ALLIANCE, OHIO.

First-class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.

FRANK M. KERR, PROPRIETOR.

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Lyle, Barchfeld & McCance,

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HARDWARE & TRIMMINGS,

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D. EINSTEIN & CO.,

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Lumber Yard and Box Factory.

G. A. MUNDORFF.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Sash, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, &c.,

Cor. Mary and Twenty-third sts., East Birmingham, Pa.

Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Lath and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-sawing done with dispatch.

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DR. BINGHAM'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 30 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. DR. BINGHAM, SELLERS & CO., Agents, 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TUSS

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR

PUMPING ENGINES, BUILDINGS, RESERVOIR, IRON PIPE, FIRE HYDRANTS, STOP-VALVES, Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FOR

Water Works at Oil City, Pa.

Sealed Proposals, properly indorsed, will be received by the Committee on Water and Lights of the Borough of Oil City, Pa., until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 13TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at the office of the Engineer, to said City.

1. For constructing the necessary Buildings to accommodate the Engines and Boilers.

2. For furnishing and placing in operation two Engines each capable of raising 3,000,000 gallons 310 feet in 12 hours, and two Boilers to generate steam for the same purpose.

3. For constructing a Reservoir capable of containing three million gallons.

4. For furnishing (say) 600 tons of Cast Iron Pipe, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 inches in diameter, and 2,000,000 pounds of Special Castings.

5. For furnishing (say) 60 Fire Hydrants, 36 Stop Valves for 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 inch Pipes, and 12 Ball and Socket Joints for 12 inch Pipes.

6. For laying 1,200 feet of 12 inch submerged Main 12 hours, and two Boilers to generate steam for the

7. For laying (say) 60 Fire Hydrants, 36 Stop Valves for 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 inch Pipes, and 12 Ball and Socket Joints for 12 inch Pipes.

8. For laying 1,200 feet of 12 inch submerged Main 1,600 feet of 10 inch Distributing Mains.

3,360 feet of 8 inch Distributing Mains.

8,680 feet of 6 inch Distributing Mains.

23,750 feet of 4 inch Distributing Mains.

And for setting 60 Fire Hydrants.

Proposals may be made for any or all of the above specified parts, in accordance with Specifications prepared, as a whole will form a part of all contracts. All Proposals are to state the time required to complete the part bid upon.

Each bid must be accompanied with certificate of a deposit of $100 made with the City Treasurer of Oil City, said deposit to be returned to unsuccessful bidders until the work or material bid for is completed.

The Committee on Water and Light reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and satisfactory security will be required of all contractors.

General specifications and bills of quantities can now be seen at the office of Thomas Hughes, in Oil City, and at the office of H. P. M. BIRMINGHAM, Engineer, No. 142 South Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Plans can be seen at the office of the Engineer in Philadelphia and at the office of the Engineer in Oil City after June 7th.

Contractors of parts of work are to furnish material and do work as the Engineer may direct. Bids will be received before with the operations of...ctors.

JOSEPH BATES,
JOHN MAWHINNEY,
JOHN FINLEY,
T. H. WILLIAMS,
Water and Light Committee.

Southwest Pennsylvania Railway.

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received until JUNE 7th, 12 M., for the Graduation, Masonry and Bridging of Sections Nos. 25 to 32, both inclusive, being eight Sections, and extending from the Youghiogheny River at

SUPPLEMENT.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1872.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER furnishes the following to the Household Department of the *Christian Union*:

Graham Bread.—Two quarts of unbolted wheat, half a penny's worth of bakers' yeast, or half a teacup of home-made yeast; two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one tablespoon even full of salt and warm water, mix it very thoroughly, cover closely, and let it rise light, about six hours, in warm weather, or in winter, mix just before going to bed. When light, wet your hands in cold water, and put it into well-buttered pans. Let it rise in the pans about an inch; an hour will generally be long enough. Bake an hour and a half, or until it is very well baked, but not scorched.

Or, take three small cups of the sponge from your wheat bread, when well risen add to it two spoonfuls of molasses, half a teacup of Indian meal, one teaspoonful of salt, and half a pint warm milk and water; stir in enough Graham flour to make a stiff dough, and cover closely, and set to rise. When light, fill your pans half full; let it rise once more, and bake carefully.

Or, pour boiling water over one quart of Graham flour, add a teaspoonful of salt, three tablespoonfuls of molasses. Let it stand till lukewarm; then add half a cup of home-made yeast, or part of a penny's worth of bakers' yeast; dip your hands in cold water, and mix it thoroughly. If too stiff, add more warm water. If too thin, mix in more flour. It should not be as stiff as fine flour bread. Let it rise light; then put it into well buttered pans to rise again. When light, bake one hour. It requires a hotter oven, and to be baked longer than other bread.

Or, one quart of flour; one teaspoonful of salt; three tablespoonfuls of molasses, and two tablespoonfuls of yeast; wet with warm water, or warm milk and water till as thick as pound cake. If wanted for breakfast, let it stand over night. When ready to bake add a well beaten egg and a teaspoonful of soda; put into buttered pans, and bake well.

Or one quart of buttermilk, or sour milk; soda enough to make it foam, and while foaming, pour on to the Graham flour, stirring it together quickly. The flour should be all ready in the pan, and one teaspoonful of salt, and a scant half teacup of molasses stirred into it before the soda is put to the buttermilk. Make it as thick as pound cake; bake immediately, one hour, with a steady hot fire; add a well beaten egg if in a hurry for your bread, as it will bake sooner, but is not quite so nice for it.

Dried Apple Pies.—Wash the apples in several waters, then put them into an earthen dish or stone pot, and pour on rather more water than will cover them, for if the apples are good they will absorb a good deal of water and become twice as large by soaking. Never soak or cook fruit in tin or iron. A few hours should soak the apple sufficiently for cooking. If soaked over night they become insipid. Put them into an earthen pipkin or porcelain kettle and cook in the water they are soaked in. If you like it, cut up a little dried orange or lemon peel and stew with the apples. Some use dried plums with apples, but they make it too sharp for our taste. Let them cook slowly, till very tender. When they rise up in the kettle, *press* them down gently, but never *stir* them. When perfectly tender, before taken from the fire, stir in a little butter—about one tablespoonful to a quart of cooked apples—and sugar to suit your taste. Season with very little nutmeg and cinnamon, if you do not use the orange or lemon peel, *nothing else is needed* if you do. Bake with an upper and under crust, but do not make the pie very thick with apples. Half an inch deep is sufficient.

Dried plums and peaches may be prepared in the same way, but require no spice.

The Nutritive Value of Milk.

There is no doubt but the nutritive value of milk has been very much underrated. It undoubtedly contains the pabulum of nourishment in more perfect proportions than other substances; but it does not hold good in practice with the laborer, as has been stated, *viz:* that a milk diet is cheaper at fourteen cents per quart than round steak at twenty cents per pound; nor that laborers can as well afford to pay fifteen cents per quart for milk, as seventeen cents per pound for corned beef.

Analyses of soils have proved of little value to the husbandman, in determining the application of manures, etc.; and the analyses of foods may not be altogether reliable when put in practice in the animal economy. The true point, especially in the human subject lies in a mixed diet; but there is no doubt that a far greater amount of pure milk should be used, even by adults, than, with economy, there is usually employed.

The quantity of water in good quality of milk has been stated to be eighty-six per cent.; in round steak, seventy-five per cent.; in fatter beef, sixty per cent.; in eggs, about sixty-eight per cent. It is evident therefore follow that a pound of milk will furnish within eleven per cent. as much nutritive force as a pound of beef. In fact, muscular force as a pound of beef. In fact, muscular force as a pound of beef. In fact, muscular